

THE
NATURALIST'S POCKET
MAGAZINE;

OR,

COMPLEAT CABINET

OF THE

CURIOSITIES AND BEAUTIES

OF

NATURE.

CONTAINING,

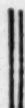
ELEGANT COLOURED PRINTS

OF

BIRDS,

FISHES,

FLOWERS,



INSECTS,

QUADRUPEDS,

SHELLS,

AND OTHER NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

WITH

DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. III.

LONDON:

Printed for HARRISON, CLUSE, and Co.

Nº 78, Fleet Street.

1799.

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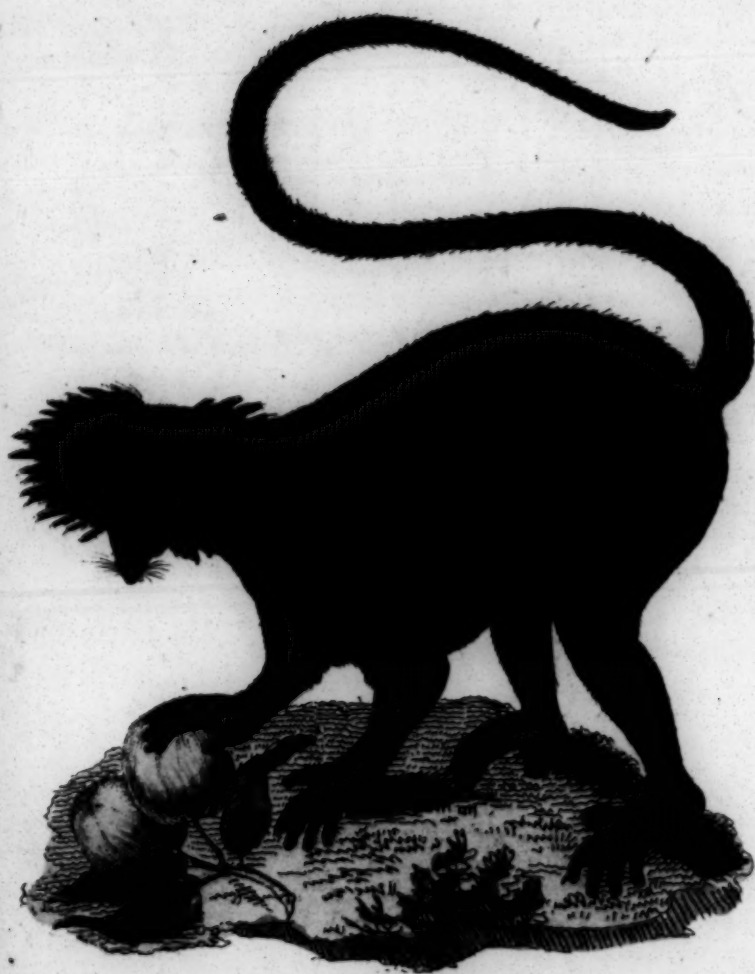
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BLACK MAUCAU CO.

Published, June 3, 1799, by Harrison & Co. 1178, Fleet Street.

BLACK MAUCAUCO.

THE Black Maucauco of Edwards, is the Lemur Caudatus Niger, Collari Barbato, of Linnæus; the Vari, or Varicossi, of Flacourt, Schreber, and Buffon; and the Ruffed Maucauco, of Pennant.

“This beast,” says Edwards, “is of the size of the smaller sort of House-Cat; it is a very sociable, gentle, harmless-natured, animal; not having the cunning, mischievousness, or malice, of the Monkey kind. The print was sketched on the plate, from the living animal. It is a native of Madagascar. The head is shaped like that of a Fox, having a sharp snout. The eyes are of a bright reddish yellow, or orange-colour, with black pupils. The ears are rounded at their tips, and pretty much obscured by long hair that grows on their borders: the same long hair is continued on the sides of the head or face, above and below the ears; and has the appearance of a shagged ruff round the face. It has six
scraping

BLACK MAUCAUCO.

scraping or scooping teeth, in the front of the mouth, below: but I could discover none to answer them on the upper side; there appeared only a cavity to receive them. It had four dog-teeth; two above, and two beneath. The other teeth, farther within the mouth, were very jagged. The fur on the body and limbs was pretty long, thick, and soft, standing almost erect on the skin. The hands were shaped like those of Men or Monkeys, having flat nails. The feet were shaped as in Monkeys: save that the great-toe, or thumb, was larger; and the next toe from the thumb had a dog's or sharp claw, the other four toes having flat nails. The hinder legs were longer than the fore legs. The tail was longer than the whole body; pretty bushy; and nearly of an equal thickness for it's whole length. All the fur, with the naked parts of the nose, and insides of the paws, was of a deep black. I was informed, that it was a female; but, having a thick fur, and these animals differing from Monkeys in the parts which distinguish the sexes, they being more inward in the Maucauco tribe, I cannot pronounce, on my own knowledge, of which gender it was. It is
now

BLACK MAUCAUCO.

now living, (A. D. 1755) and is the property of Mr. Critington, Clerk to the Society of Surgeons, London, who favoured me with the use of it at my own house, to take a drawing at my leisure. It seemed to be a feeder on vegetables: while I had it, it eat cakes, bread and butter, and summer fruits; it being in July. I did not try it with flesh meat. It sits up like a Monkey, when it feeds; holding it's food in it's fore paws, or hands."

To this, which is the whole account published by Edwards, whose exquisite figure we have also taken, may be added, what Pennant remarks, "that the colour of the whole animal is black, but not always; being sometimes white, spotted with black: but the feet are black. They inhabit Madagascar; are very fierce in a wild state; and make so violent a noise in the woods, that it is easy to mistake the noise of two for that of a hundred. When tamed, they are very gentle and good-natured. The hind thighs, and legs, are very long; which makes their pace sideling, and bounding."

Buffon,

BLACK MAUCAUCO:

Buffon, who describes this animal by the name of the Vari, asserts it to be "larger, stronger, and more ferocious, than in the Maucauco." Hence, it is evident, he does not consider it as a Maucauco. "In a state of liberty," he says, "it is even dangerous. We are told, by travellers, that these animals are as furious as tigers; that they make such a noise in the woods, when only two of them are together, one would imagine there were a hundred; and, that it is difficult to tame them. Flacourt, who calls the Maucauco, the Vari, gives the name of the Varicossi to this animal; which epithet, probably, denotes the greater size and ferocity of the animal, which likewise differs from the Maucauco in several other articles. The voice of the Vari has some resemblance to the roaring of a Lion, and is tremendous to those who hear it for the first time. This astonishing strength of voice, in a middle-sized animal, depends on the singular structure of it's windpipe; the two branches of which widen, and form a large cavity, before they enter the lungs. Hence, he differs from the Maucauco, both in structure and dispositions. His hair, in general, is longer:

BLACK MAUCAUCO.

longer: and he has a kind of ruff, or cravat, of still longer hair, which surrounds his neck, and forms a very distinct character, by which he is easily known. - In colour, he varies, from white to black, or pied; and his hair, though long and very soft, stands almost perpendicular to the skin. His muzzle is larger, and proportionably longer, than that of the Maucauco. His ears are much shorter, and fringed with long hairs. His eyes are of so deep an orange colour, that they appear to be red." After observing, that "the Maucauco, the Mongous, and the Vari, belong to the same country; and seem to be confined to Madagascar, Mosambique, and the lands adjacent to those islands; Buffon quotes, from F. Cauche's Account of Madagascar, as follows — "In the province of Melagasse, in Madagascar, the different species of Monkeys are extremely numerous. Some of them are brown, with woolly hair; and a long bushy tail, which they raise above their backs, and form with it a shade to protect themselves from the sun and rain. In this manner they sleep, like the Squirrels, on the branches of trees. Besides, they have round ears, and
a muzzle

a muzzle like the Martin. This species is not so troublesome and malicious as the other kinds. The Antavarres have the same kind of hair with the former, and a white ruff round the neck. Some of them are entirely white, with a long muzzle. They are as large as the former, and grunt like Hogs. "This passage," adds Buffon, "plainly points out the Mongous and Vari; and it is on this authority I have said, that some Varis are black, others pied, and others entirely white."

This authority, as quoted, appears to us, however, scarcely sufficient to bear out Buffon in all his distinctions of colour: nor does it by any means tend to confirm the vague account, adopted also, in part, by Pennant, of the fury of tigers; the multiplied noises; and the loud voice of this little animal, most incredibly likened to the roaring of a lion: properties which, we suspect, if not resulting from the proverbial privilege of travellers, must be applied, at least, to some other animal, of superior magnitude to our Black Maucauco, which is more soberly described by the incomparable Edwards.

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RUFFED HEATHCOCK.

Published June 8. 1799 by Harrison, Shaw & Co. N^o 78. Fleet Street.

RUFFED HEATHCOCK.

THE Ruffed Heathcock is a very fine bird, almost of a middle size between the Pheasant and the Partridge. It is the *Tetrao Togatus*, of Linnæus; and the *Bonasa Major Canadensis*, of Brisson. Buffon describes it under the names of the Ruffed Heathcock, or Large Hazel Grouse of Canada; and Latham has given it the very singular appellation of the Shoulder-knot Grouse. In America, it is usually called the Pheasant; but, in some parts, the Moor Hen. We have adopted the name, with the exquisite figure, of Edwards.

“The bill,” says that able naturalist, “is made like a Hen’s, and of a brownish horn-colour; the feathers bend forward over the nostrils, and cover them: the feathers on the crown are pretty long; and, I believe, it raises them into a crest, or lets them fall, at pleasure. It has, also, long feathers on the neck, which it can raise in form of a Ruff, or let them fall flat; for which reason, I have distinguished it

RUFFED HEATHCOCK.

it by the above name. Its head, neck, back, wings, and tail, are beautifully variegated with dark and light browns, and a mixture of black. The end of the tail is ash-coloured; and, within that, there is a broad transverse bar of black. The under side of the tail is marked and coloured like the upper, but fainter. The inner covert-feathers of the wings are light brown and white; the insides of the wings are ash-coloured; the feathers between the back and wings are orange coloured and black, with white tips; immediately under the bill the feathers are white; the throat is bright brown, inclining to orange-colour; the breast, belly, and thighs, are white, with a faint tincture of orange, and semi-lunar black spots, on the breast and sides; the covert-feathers beneath the tail are of a faint dirty orange-colour, with white spots; and the legs are covered down to the feet with white feathers, which appear like hair. The feet have each four toes, of a flesh-colour, standing in the usual manner: the toes are pectinated along their sides, and connected at their bottoms by membranes."

This

RUFFED HEATHCOCK.

This bird, which was sent from Pennsylvania, where it is called a Pheasant, was accompanied by the following curious account, written by Mr. John Bartram—"He is a fine bird, when his gaiety is displayed; that is, when he spreads his tail like that of a Turkey-Cock, and erects a circle of feathers round his neck like a Ruff, walking very stately with an even pace, and making a noise something like a Turkey: at which time, the hunter must fire immediately at him; or he flies away, directly, for two or three hundred yards, before he settles on the ground. There is something very remarkable in what we call their thumping; which they do with their wings, by clapping them against their sides, as the hunters say. They stand on an old fallen tree, that has lain many years on the ground; where they begin their strokes gradually, at about two seconds of time distant from one another, and repeat them quicker and quicker, till they make a noise like thunder at a distance: then ceaseth, for about six or eight minutes, before it begins again. The sound is heard near half a mile; by which means, they are discovered by the hunters, and many of them

RUFFED HEATHCOCK.

them killed. I have shot many of them in this position; but never saw them thump, they mostly seeing me first, and so left off. They commonly exercise in thumping, spring and fall, at about nine or ten in the morning, and four or five in the afternoon. Their food is, chiefly, berries and seeds of the country. Their flesh is white, and choice food. I believe they breed but once a year, in the spring; and hatch twelve or fourteen at a brood, which keep in a company till towards the following spring. Many have attempted to raise the young ones, and to tame them; but to no purpose. When hatched under a hen, they escape into the woods soon after they are hatched; where they either find means to subsist, or perish."

To this account, Edwards subjoins the following; which he obtained from Mr. Brooke, of Maryland—"The Pheasant," says this gentleman, "breeds in all parts of Maryland, some countries on the eastern shore excepted. They lay their eggs in nests they make in the leaves, either by the sides of fallen trees, or the roots of standing ones. They lay from twelve to sixteen eggs. The time of incubation is in
the

RUFFED HEATHCOCK.

the spring; but, how long their eggs are hatching, I cannot say: probably, it is three weeks, the time that a Dunghill Hen sits. I have found their nests, when a boy; and have endeavoured to take the old Pheasant, but never could succeed. She would let me almost put my hand on her, before she would quit her nest; then, by artifice, she would draw me off from her eggs, by fluttering just before me for a hundred paces or more: so that I have been in constant hopes of taking her. They leave their nests as soon as they are hatched; and, I believe, they live at first on ants, small worms, &c. When they are a few days old, they hide themselves so artfully among the leaves, that it is difficult to find them. As they grow up, they feed on various berries, fruits, and grain, of the country; grapes they likewise are fond of, in the season: but the Pheasant is more particularly fond of the ivy-berry. I do not know any other animal that feeds on these berries: I know, they are poison to many. Though the Pheasant hatches many young at a time, and often sits twice a year, the great number of Hawks, in Maryland, feeding on them, prevents their increasing fast. The
beating

RUFFED HEATHCOCK.

beating of the Pheasant, as we term it, is a noise chiefly made in the spring of the year by the cock bird: it may be distinctly heard a mile in a calm day. They swell their breasts, like the Pouting Pigeon: and beat with their wings, which make a noise not unlike a drum in sound; but the Pheasant shortens each sounding note, till they run one into another, indistinguishably, like striking two empty bottles together."

"In order to perfect," continues Edwards, "as far as I am able, the history of this bird, I shall give a quotation from Baron Lahontan's Voyages to North America, published in English; where he speaks of a bird found near the lakes of Canada, which I think can be no other than the above described, though the names given them disagree. Lahontan says—"I went, in company with some Canadese, on purpose to see that fowl flap with it's wings. Believe me, this sight is one of the greatest curiosities in the world: for their flapping makes a noise much like a drum for about the space of a minute; then the noise ceases for about half a quarter of an hour, after

RUFFED HEATHCOCK.

after which it begins again. By this noise, we were directed to the place where the unfortunate Moor Hens sat, and found them upon rotten mossy trees. By flapping one wing against the other, they mean to call their mates; and the humming noise that ensues thereon may be heard half a quarter of a league. This they do, only in the months of April, May, September, and October; and which is very remarkable, the Moor Hen never flaps in this manner, but on one tree. It begins at break of day, and gives over at nine o'clock in the morning, till about an hour before sun-set; then it flutters again, and continues so to do till night."

"I think," adds Edwards, "the above accounts, by two living witnesses of reputation, and a dead author of good fame, who knew nothing of each other, must confirm this history: they agree as nearly as one can reasonably suppose they should, when given by different people. I believe this to be the first figure and description of this bird."

All subsequent naturalists have compiled from Edwards, without furnishing any thing new.
Buffon,

RUFFED HEATHCOCK.

Buffon, indeed, with his peculiarity of manner, after describing the noise made by this bird, says—"such is the call which invites the female to the feast of love; but what announces a future generation, is often the signal for the destruction of the present. The sportsman, led by the noise, approaches the bird unperceived; and, when the male is dissolved in convulsions of pleasure, he takes the fatal aim! If, however, the bird observes the person, it stops it's motions, and flies off three or four hundred paces. These," he adds, "are really the instincts and habits of the European Grouse, though the singularities are rather heightened. The flesh is white, and an excellent meat; and may not this be the reason why the rapacious birds chase them with such perseverance? We have already mentioned the conjecture," concludes Buffon, "in treating of the European Grouse; if it were confirmed by a sufficient number of observations, we might infer that voracity does not always exclude predilection, but that the birds of prey have nearly the same taste as man: and this would afford another analogy between those two species."

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SPOTTED MOLE.

Published, June 8, 1999, by Harrison House & Co. 145 E. 11th Street.

SPOTTED MOLE.

THE Mole, or *Talpa* of Linnæus, which was the Latin, and is also the Italian name, is a well known little subterranean animal. In Spain, it is called *Topo*; in Germany, *Mulwerf*, or *Maulwurf*; in Sweden, *Mullvad*; in Poland, *Kret*; and, in France, *La Taupe*. Of the Mole, Linnæus enumerates seven species: and, in the *Talpa Europæa*, or European Mole, four varieties, chiefly distinguished by colour; viz. the Black or Common Mole, the Variegated or Spotted Mole, the White Mole, and the Grey Mole. These European Moles may all be embraced under one general description. Seba figures and describes a Black and White Mole, which was found on the highway, in East-Friesland, and was somewhat larger than the Common Mole: our Spotted Mole, which was drawn by Edwards, from the real animal, was taken near London, and given to Dr. Fothergill. "Being," says Edwards, "an animal so well known, I need say but little of it; it is of the common blackish

SPOTTED MOLE.

blackish colour, accidentally variegated with light clay-coloured spots and marks, as the figure represents." We are of opinion, however, that readers, in general, will not be displeased to see collected, what has been said, by different naturalists, relative to this curious though common animal; of which, perhaps, after all, there still remains much to be known.

The Mole, in England, is sometimes called the Mold-Warp; and sometimes, particularly in the north, the Want. The Mole, which lives constantly under ground, has a thick body, as well as head; with a lengthened snout, the upper jaw of which is considerably longer than the lower. It has very short legs; and the fore-legs, though furnished with broad palmated paws, are hardly perceptible: the hind feet are small. Each foot has five toes, terminated by strong claws, which enable the animal to dig with most incredible swiftness; especially, when it is apprehensive of danger. It has no external ears; and the eyes are so exceedingly small, and usually so concealed in the fur, that it is vulgarly supposed the Mole has none, and hence arises the well known,
but

SPOTTED MOLE.

but very absurd, old English adage—"As blind as a Mole." It has six cutting teeth in the upper, and eight in the lower jaw, with two canine teeth in each. The tail is not more than an inch long; and the entire animal, from tip to tip, somewhat less than seven inches. It's sense of smell is exquisite. The skin is so tough, as scarcely to be cut through; and the fur which is short, close set, and softer and sleeker than the finest velvet, is almost constantly black, but sometimes spotted with white, and sometimes quite white.

"Of all animals," says Buffon, "the Mole is most amply endowed with generative organs; and, consequently, with their relative sensations. It has, besides, a delicate sense of touch; a very fine ear; and small hands, with five fingers, very different from the extremities of other quadrupeds, and nearly similar to the human hand; great strength, in proportion to the size of it's body; a compact skin; and a perpetual vigour. So lively and reciprocal an attachment subsists between the male and female, that they seem to dread or disrelish all other society. They enjoy the placid habits
of

SPOTTED MOLE.

of repose, and of solitude: the art of securing themselves from disquiet and injury; of instantaneously making an assylum or habitation, the dimensions of which they can extend at pleasure; and of finding a plentiful subsistence, without the necessity of going abroad. These are the manners, the dispositions, and the talents, of the Mole: and they are, unquestionably, preferable to talents more brilliant, but more incompatible with happiness than the most profound security. The Mole shuts up the entrance of it's retreat; and seldom leaves the spot, unless compelled by the admission of water, or when it's mansion is demolished. It makes a circular vault in the meadows; and, generally, a long trench in the gardens: because it is easier to remove cultivated ground, than a turf rendered compact and solid by the roots of herbs. It continues not long in either a miry or hard stony soil; but delights in a soft earth, stored with esculent roots, and well peopled with worms and insects, which constitute it's chief food. As Moles seldom leave their subterranean abodes, they have few enemies, and easily elude the carnivorous animals. The over-
flowing

SPOTTED MOLE.

flowing of rivers is their greatest scourge. During inundations, they are seen swimming in vast numbers, and using every effort to gain the more elevated grounds : but most of them perish ; as well as their young, which remain in their holes. Without this devastation, the great talents they have for multiplying would render them extremely incommodious to man. They couple about the end of winter, and go but a short time with young ; for we find them very small in the month of May. They generally bring forth four or five at a time. It is easy to distinguish the hillocks under which they litter ; for they are larger, and made with more art, than the common kind. I believe, these animals bring forth more than once a year ; but of this I cannot be certain. It is a fact, however, that we meet with young ones from April to August. Perhaps, some of them may be later in coupling than others. The habitation where they deposit their young, merits a particular description, because it is constructed with singular intelligence. They begin with raising the earth, and forming a tolerably high arch. They leave partitions, or a kind of pillars, at certain distances ; beat and press the earth ; interweave it with the roots
of

SPOTTED MOLE.

of plants; and render it so hard and solid, that the water cannot penetrate the vault, on account of it's convexity and firmness. They then elevate a small hillock below; on the top of which, they lay herbs and leaves, for a bed to their young. In this situation, they are above the level of the ground; and, consequently, out of the reach of ordinary inundations: and they are, at the same time, defended from the rains, by the large vault that covers the internal one; on the convexity of which they rest, along with their young. This internal hillock, or vault, is pierced on all sides with sloping holes; which descend still lower, and serve as subterraneous passages for the mother to go in search of food for herself and her offspring. These by-paths, which are firm and beaten, extend about twelve or fifteen paces; and issue from the mansion, like rays from a centre. We likewise find, under the superior vault, the remains of the roots of the *Colchicum*, or Meadow Saffron, which seems to be the first food given to the young. From this description, it is apparent, that the Mole never comes out, but at a considerable distance from it's habitation; and, that the most simple and certain method of taking both the

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SPOTTED MOLE.

the old and young, is to make a round trench, which will cut off all the communicating passages. But, as the Mole, on the smallest noise, flies off, and endeavours to carry away her young, it will be necessary to employ three or four men with spades to raise the hillock at once, or to make a trench almost instantaneously, and then to seize them, or to watch them, as they attempt to escape."

In England, where Mole-hills do considerable damage, the most common way of taking the animal is by traps placed in the principal runs, as our Mole-catchers denominate the subterranean passages. In the spring season, when they catch a female, they rub her hinder parts about the bows, and inside, of the well-known Mole-traps; by which means, they soon catch all the males. Another expedient is, to put some dead moles in the runs; which, it is said, will keep the living away. Pennant recommends their destruction, by laying in their holes a paste made of Palma Christi Oil and the pulverized root of White Hellebore.

Buffon, with an evil eye to Linnæus, whom he seldom spares, observes that, "it has been foolishly asserted, by some writers, that the
Mole,

SPOTTED MOLE.

Mole, and Badger, sleep during the whole winter, without taking any food. The Badger, however, comes out of it's hole in winter, as well as in summer, in search of provisions; a fact easily ascertained by the tracks which it leaves on the snow: and the Mole sleeps so little in winter, that it raises the earth in the same manner as in summer; the country people remarking, that "a thaw approaches, because the Moles throw up their hills." They are, indeed, fond of warm places; and are often caught, by gardeners, in December, January, and February."

There are no Moles in either the torrid or frigid regions; and, Pennant says, "there are none in Ireland." To us it seems probable, that the soil of Ireland, where the rains are very frequent, may be too damp for the subterranean abodes of such animals as require much warmth. Pennant adds, that "the Mole raises no hillocks in dry weather, being then obliged to penetrate deep after it's prey. When taken, it makes a great scream. It is most active before rain; and, in winter, preceding a thaw; worms being, at such times in motion."

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• POMPADOUR.

Published, June 8, 1799 by Harrison, Guse & Co. N. 38. West. Street.

POMPADOUR.

THE name Pompadour, which was given by Edwards to the bird figured in the annexed print, has not only been adopted, by Linnæus, and other naturalists, but is become the general appellation of a species. The Pompadour of Edwards, is the *Ampelis Pompadora*, of Linnæus; the *Pacapac*, Pompadour, or Pompadour Chatterer, of Buffon; the *Cotinga Purpurea*, of Brisson; and the *Turdus Punicus*, of Pallas.

“It is,” says Edwards, “of that family of birds I have called Manakins. The nearest European bird, that I know of, that will class with this American tribe, is the *Garrulus Bohemicus*. It agrees with them in the size, shape of the bill, and shortness of the tail; and, more particularly, with the species under described, in that each of them have a great singularity, though very different, in the tips of the first row of covert-feathers of the wings above the quills: this has them pointed, stiff, and almost horny, at their tips; the

POMPADOUR.

the Garrulus has little, flat, horny drops, pendent from the tips of the feathers, of a fine scarlet colour. The bill of the Pompadour is of a brownish colour. From the corners of the mouth, under the eyes, pass narrow white lines. The quills are white: except a few of the shorter ones, which are purple; and the tips of the outer ones, which are dusky. The insides of the wings are also white; except the tips of the outer quills, which are dusky. The whole head, neck, body, tail, and coverts of the wings above, are of an exceeding fine red, inclining to purple, with a fine silky gloss. The tail, beneath, is a little fainter. The row of covert-feathers, next above the quills, are of a very singular nature, differing from all birds I have seen. They are narrow, sharp-pointed, stiff, and remarkably rigid at their tips: their shafts are white. The tail has twelve feathers, of equal length. The legs, feet, and claws, are black. The outer toes adhere a little, at their bottoms, to the middle ones. All the purple feathers have their bottoms, or downy parts, white. This," adds Edwards, "is one of those birds taken in a French prize, by the now Right Honourable Earl Ferrers.

POMPADOUR.

Ferrers. They were said to be for Madame Pompadour. It being a bird of excessive beauty, I hope that lady will forgive me for calling it by her name. It is a native of Cayenne, in South America. It is figured and described by Brisson, who calls it *Cotinga Pourpre*."

Buffon recognizes the above resemblances between this bird and the *Garrulus*, or Chatterer. He observes, that the shape of their bill; their size; the proportional dimensions of their tail, their feet, &c. agree: but that the instincts are very different; since the Common Chatterer prefers the mountains, and all the species of the *Cotingas* frequent low marshy grounds. Buffon adds, that the Pompadours are migratory; appearing in Guiana, near the inhabited spots, in March and September, when the fruits on which they feed are ripe. They lodge, he says, among the large trees on the banks of rivers, and nestle on the highest branches, but never retire into the wide forests.

The total length of the Pompadour, according

POMPADOUR.

According to Buffon, is seven inches and a half; the bill, ten or eleven lines; the tarsus, nine or ten lines; the alar extent, above fourteen inches; the tail, two inches and a half, consisting of twelve quills, and projecting from six to eight lines beyond the wings. He acknowledges, that "the specimen from which his description was made, came from Cayenne:" and we incline to suspect, that his account was merely compiled from Edwards and Brisson. He enumerates, however, two varieties of the Pompadour; the Pacapac Gris, and the Pacapac Gris-Pourpre; adding, "it is probable that these are not the only varieties which exist of this species, and that others will be found among the females of different ages."

We see, perhaps, in this bird, the origin of that name by which is now universally distinguished the beautiful Pompadour colour.

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COCKTURPLE-BREASTED BLUE MANAKIN.

Published June 23 1799, by Harrison & Co. No 78, Fleet Street

COCK PURPLE-BREASTED BLUE MANAKIN.

THE great difficulty, not to say impossibility, of always ascertaining the sexes of birds, forms a grand impediment to the perfection of ornithology. . It can hardly be doubted, by any one who is tolerably conversant in the knowledge of nature, that many rare and curious birds are described under different names, which are, in fact, merely the males and females of the same species.

Under the general appellation of the Purple-Breasted Blue Manakin, we have figured the Hen Bird from Edwards; and now, like Edwards, having met with the Cock Bird, we figure that also: both being by much too beautiful to be neglected, in a work which professes to comprehend the chief beauties, as well as the chief curiosities, of nature.

For

COCK PURPLE-BREASTED BLUE MANAKIN.

For all that may be denominated the general account of these birds, of whose habits very little appears to be known, the reader is referred to what has been said under the general title of the Purple-Breasted Blue Manakin: and it now only remains to describe, particularly, the Cock Bird; which we cannot do better, than in the words of the ingenious Edwards, whose figure we have also adopted in the annexed print.

“The bill,” says he, “is but small in proportion, and black of colour, the point of the upper mandible a little over-hanging the lower. The head, hinder part of the neck, the back, lesser coverts on the upper sides of the wings, rump, and covert-feathers above and beneath the tail, are of a fine blue colour; the quills, and the row of coverts above them without-side, are black, with narrow blue edges; the inner coverts of the wings are black, edged with greenish blue. The tail hath twelve feathers of equal length; black above, with narrow blue edges on the outer feathers. The tail and quill-feathers are dusky beneath. The throat,

COCK PURPLE-BREASTED BLUE MANAKIN.

throat, fore-part of the neck, and middle of the belly, are dark purple, with scarlet round spots. A blue belt passes across the breast; and, immediately below it, a scarlet one. The sides, under the wings, the thighs, and lower belly, are of a fine blue. The purple feathers, on the under side, have their downy parts white; and all the fine blue feathers have their down dusky or black. The legs and feet are blackish. The outer toes adhere a little to the middle ones, at their bottoms."

This bird was sent to Mr. Edwards by the most obliging and curious Mr. Peter Henry Tesdorpf, of Lubeck, in Germany; who had received it from Lisbon, but mentioned that it was a native of Brasil, and Terra Firma, in South America. It is figured by Brisson, in his Ornithology. He calls it the Cotinga; and says, that it is a native of Brasil. He makes his bird the same with our Female; but the Cock, Edwards observes, comes nearer to his Cotinga.

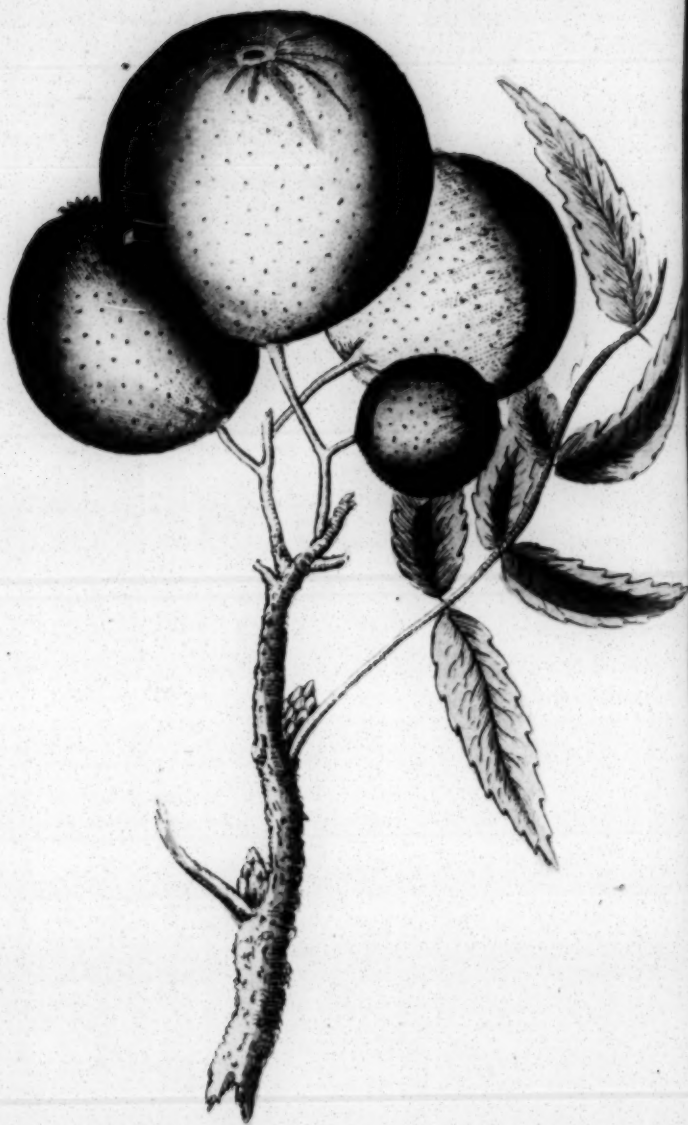
Buffon's name of the Cordon Bleu, or Blue
Ribband,

COCK PURPLE-BREASTED BLUE MANAKIN.

Ribband, must also, it should seem, be referred to the Cock Purple-Breasted Blue Manakin, as above described.

Perhaps, after all, the Blue Ribband is the best general name of this bird. In France, at least, the Cordon Bleu, from it's peculiar application, might be considered as felicitously significant.





APPLE SERVICE.

Published, June 22 1793 by Horriown (Lanc.) Co. W. 78. Fleet Street.

APPLE SERVICE.

THE Sorbus, or Service Tree, of which the Apple Service is a species, is said to be so called from the Latin, Sorbere, to Sup; because the fruit, when ripe, may be supped up. This genus of plants belongs to the class of Icosandria, and to the order of Trigynia: of which the generical characters are, as described by Miller, that the flower has a spreading, concave, permanent empalement, of one leaf, indented in five parts; it has five roundish concave petals, which are inserted in the empalement, and about twenty awl-shaped stamina, which are also inserted in the empalement, terminated by roundish summits; the germen is situated under the flower, supporting three slender styles crowned by erect-headed stigmas, and afterwards becomes a soft umbilicated fruit, including three or four oblong cartilaginous seeds.

Tournefort ranges the Sorbus in the eighth section of his twenty-first class, which includes the trees and shrubs with a rose flower, the empalement of which becomes a fruit pregnant with

APPLE SERVICE.

with hard seeds: and Linnæus places it in the third section of his twelfth class, which includes those plants having flowers with from eleven to twenty stamina inserted in the empalement, and three styles.

Of the Sorbus, there are three species; the Aucuparia, the Domestica, and the Hebrida.

The Aucuparia, is the Sorbus Foliis Pinnatis utrinque glabris, or Service Tree with Winged Leaves which are smooth on both sides. This is the Sorbus Sylvestris Foliis Domesticae similis, or Wild Service with Leaves like the Cultivated: commonly called, the Common Service Tree; Quicken; Quick Beam; Mountain Ash; and, in the North, the Roan Tree.

The Domestica, is the Sorbus Foliis Pinnatis subtus Tormentosis, or Service Tree with Winged Leaves which are Woolly on their under sides. This is the Sorbus Sativa, or Cultivated Service Tree, bearing eatable fruit; being, in fact, our Apple Service.

The Hebrida, or Mongrel Service Tree, is a native of Gothland, where it grows to the height

APPLE SERVICE.

height of twenty or thirty feet. It has half-pinnated leaves, very downy underneath; and clusters of white flowers, which are succeeded, in autumn, by bunches of round reddish berries.

The first, or Common Service, grows wild in many parts of England: but, in the southern counties, it is seldom seen of any great magnitude; for the trees are commonly cut down, and reduced to underwood. In the north, and particularly in Scotland, as well as in Wales, where they are permitted to grow, there are trees of very large size, some of them being upwards of thirty feet high, with straight stems, and regular branching heads. The stems are covered with a smooth grey bark; but the branches, while young, have a bark of a purplish brown colour. The leaves are winged: they are composed of eight or nine pair of long narrow lobes, terminated by an odd one; the lobes being about two inches long, and half an inch broad at the base, ending in acute points, and sharply sawed on their edges. The leaves of the young trees, in the spring, are hoary on their under side, which goes off about Midsummer; those on the older branches have very little at any season. The flowers
are

APPLE SERVICE.

are white, and produced in large bunches, almost in form of umbels, at the sides and ends of the branches; they are composed of five spreading concave petals, shaped like those of the Pear Tree, but smaller: these appear in May; and are succeeded by roundish berries, growing in large bunches, which have a depressed navel on the top, and turn red in autumn, when they begin to ripen, but are seldom quite ripe till about Christmas. This tree is cultivated in the nursery gardens, and sold as a flowering shrub. The blackbirds and thrushes are so fond of the fruit, which greatly resembles the larger Hawthorn-berry, that they devour it as soon as it ripens. However, as it affords good food for these songsters, those persons who may be desirous to draw a number of them about their habitations, should plant some of these trees for that purpose. "In the Island of Jura," say the Editors of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "the juice of the berries is employed as an acid for punch. It is probable," they add, "that this tree was in high esteem with the Druids; for it is more abundant than any other tree, in the neighbourhood of those Druidical circles of stone, so common in North Britain. It is still held,
by

APPLE SERVICE.

by some persons, that a branch of this tree can defend them from enchantment, or witchcraft. Even the cattle are supposed to be preserved by it from danger. The dairy-maid drives them to the summer pasture with a rod of the Roan Tree, and drives them home again with the same. In Strathspey, we are told, a hoop is made of the wood of this tree, on the First of May, and all the sheep and lambs are made to pass through it."

The second sort, or Cultivated Service, grows naturally in the warmer parts of Europe, where it rises to a great height, and becomes a large tree. In the south of France, and in Italy, the fruit is served up to the table in deserts; but, in England, it has not been much esteemed, which has occasioned these trees to be so little cultivated. There are several varieties of this fruit, which differ from each other in size and shape: some are like Catharine Pears, and nearly as large; others are depressed at both ends, and shaped like Apples. Both these sorts arise from seeds of the same tree; so that those who wish to have the largest and best kinds, should propagate them by grafting, or budding, from those trees
which

APPLE SERVICE.

which have the finest fruits, as is practised with other fruit-trees. They may be grafted, or budded, on Pear Stocks; which agree better for these trees than any other except their own. They thrive not on the Hawthorn, or on the Medlar, nearly so well; though the fruit approaches nearer to those than any others, and is not fit for the table till in a state of decay. The leaves of this tree differ from those of the first, or Common Service, in having their lobes broader, and not so much sawed; they are also far more downy on their under side; and the young shoots of the tree are covered with a white down. The flowers are produced in larger and more diffused bunches, and are somewhat bigger: their stamina are also longer than those of the wild sort.

There is a variety of the Common Service, with yellow variegated leaves; which is preserved by such as are curious in collecting the several sorts of striped leaves: it may be propagated by layers, or by being budded on the plain sort, but becomes plain in a rich soil.

Edwards, who first figured the Apple Service, says that it grows in clusters, or bunches,
with

APPLE SERVICE.

with from three to seven or eight fruits on each. The fruit appears like a little yellowish green Apple, tinged with red on the side which is exposed to the sun. It is sprinkled all over the rhind with small rising brown spots; and has a hollow crown, like the Apple: but the stalks run a little into angles, and so do the branches of the tree. While the fruit is unripe, it is very rough to the taste: but, as it grows riper, it becomes soft like a Medlar, and turns of the same colour; and then, too, it is very agreeable to the palate. "These," says Edwards, "were in perfection at the latter end of September; and had five seeds, like those of Apples, except that the flesh inclines a little to a yellowish colour."

This does not agree with the generical character of the seed, as given by our great botanists; and, though Miller, sensible of this defect, says it must be referred to the Common Service only, it appears that even the Common Service has generally four seeds.

The Pear Service had been figured by Mrs. Blackwell; but the Apple Service was
unknown

APPLE SERVICE.

unknown till the year 1752, when many of the fruit, which grew at Hammersmith, being brought for sale to Covent Garden Market, Edwards bought that which he has figured and described.

The Service Tree, in France, where it is very common, is called Cormier, or Sorbier; and the fruits are denominated Sorbum Pomiforme, and Sorbum Pyriforme.

The Service fruit is said to be very binding; and useful, especially before it is ripe, to stop vomitings and looseness. It is prescribed successfully, in the south of France, to those who are afflicted with fluxes, by eating grapes, or drinking new wines, to excess.

The wood, which is tough, is much commended by the wheelwright, for being all heart, and is of great use in making husbandmen's tools, goads, &c.

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ST. JAGO MONKEY.

Published by Harrison & Co. 17, Fleet Street.

ST. JAGO MONKEY.

THE St. Jago Monkey, is the *Simia Sabæa*, of Linnæus; the *Simius Callitrichus*, of Prosper Alpinus; the *Callitrix*, of Buffon; and the Green Monkey, of Pennant.

We have taken both the name and figure of Edwards; who says—"This Monkey is often called the Green Monkey, and known to us by that name. Our seamen generally call them St. Jago Monkeys; they being brought from St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, lying off the Cape de Verde, on the Western Coast of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, from fifteen to eighteen degrees of north latitude. It was of the size of the smaller kind of Domestic Cat. It's head is as round as a human head. It's face is void of hair, and the skin which covers it is of the colour of the paler sort of African negroes. The eyes are bright hazel-coloured, with black pupils, shewing no white. The nose is flat. It would often grin, and shew it's white teeth. It was, I believe, very young, when I first had

ST. JAGO MONKEY.

had it ; because it shed all it's teeth, as young people do, one after another, which soon grew again. It's ears, in situation and shape; nearly resembled the human ; their skin was black. On the sides of the face, it had pretty long light-coloured, or dusky-white hairs, which fell backward over the ears, and partly covered them. Above the eyes, in the place of eye-brows, it had a few long black hairs. The top of the head, upper side of the neck, back, and outside of the limbs, was of a yellowish green colour : the ends of the hairs being green, and the roots of a dark ash-colour, made a mixture, in which the green was predominant. The under side of the body, and the inner side of the limbs, were covered with a white, or silver-coloured, hair ; shorter, and thinner set, than that on the back : this different colour went to the end of the tail ; it's upper side being greenish, and the under white. All the paws were shaped a little like human hands, with flat nails. I believe, the whole genera of Monkeys have only two nipples, or teats, placed nearly as those on the breasts of women ; which is a strong argument, to me, that Monkeys bring forth but one or

ST. JAGO MONKEY.

two young ones at a birth. I once had an opportunity of seeing, in the house of the late Duke of Richmond, at Whitehall, an old She-Monkey, who had been brought to England with young; and she brought forth a single cub, of which she was very tender. It was pleasant to see her hold it in her arms, and suckle it. Her action, and manner, nearly resembled a woman's nursing her child. This sort of Monkey being pretty commonly brought into most of the maritime trading parts of Europe, it has probably been described by some former naturalist; though I can find no figure, that will answer better to this, than it will to several other sorts of Monkeys."

The above is the entire description of the St. Jago Monkey, as given by Edwards; whose figure still remains superior to any other within our knowledge. They are all liable to the objection which he has so judiciously noticed.

Buffon enumerates, as the distinctive characters of this species, that the *Callitrix*, or Green Monkey, has cheek-pouches, and callosities

ST. JAGO MONKEY.

losities on the buttocks; that the tail is much longer than both the body and head; that the head is small, the muzzle is long, and the face and ears are black; that, instead of eye-brows, a band of black hairs runs along the bottom of the forehead; that the body is of a vivid green, mixed with a little yellow; that it walks on four feet; that the length of it's body, comprehending the head, is about fifteen inches; and, that the female is subject to the menstrual flux. *Callitrix*, he observes, is a term employed by Homer, to denote, in general, the beautiful colour of the hair of animals: and it was not till several ages after Homer's time, that the Greeks applied this name to particular species of Monkeys. It's application to the animal under consideration is peculiarly proper: the body being of a beautiful green colour, the throat and belly white, and the face of a fine black. It is found in Mauritania, and in the territories of ancient Carthage. Hence, it is probable that it was known to the Greeks and Romans; and, that it was one of those Long-Tailed Monkeys to which they gave the name of *Callitrix*. In the neighbourhood of Egypt, both on the Æthiopian and Arabian side, there
are

ST. JAGO MONKEY.

are White Monkeys, which the ancients have likewise denoted by the generical name of *Callitrix*. Prosper Alpinus, and Pietro della Valle, mention these White Monkeys, which they call *Callitrices*. "We have not," says Buffon, "seen this species: it is, perhaps, only a variety of the Green Monkey, or of the *Mona*, which is very common in these countries. The Green Monkey seems, also, to be found in Senegal; as well as in Mauritania, and the Cape de Verde Islands. M. Adanson relates, that the woods of Podor, along the River Niger, are filled with Green Monkeys."

Pennant says, "the Green Monkey is also found in the East Indies, from whence Sir Ashton Lever had his specimen."

The following selected remarks, by Dr. Goldsmith, on the great diversity of Monkeys, and their general habits, are at least curious—

"The varieties in the form and colour of Dogs, or Squirrels, is nothing, to what are found among Monkeys of the smaller kind. Bosman mentions above fifty sorts, on the Gold Coast

ST. JAGO MONKEY.

Coast alone; and Smith confirms the account. Condamine asserts, that it would take up a volume, to describe the differences of those to be found along the River Amazons; and, we are sure, every one of these is very different from those on the African coast. Naturalists, however, have undertaken to make a catalogue of their numbers: and they either transmit their descriptions from one to another; or only enumerate those few that have found their way to Europe, and have fallen within the narrow circle of their own observation. But, though it may be proper enough, to describe such as fall under notice; it is certainly wrong, to offer a scanty catalogue as compleat, and to induce the reader to suppose he sees a picture of the whole groupe of these animals, when he is only presented with a small part of the number. Such, therefore, as are fond of the reputation of adding new descriptions to the stock of natural history, have here a wide—though, surely, a barren—field, to enlarge in: and they will find it no difficult matter, by observing the various animals of this kind, that are from time to time brought from their native coasts to this country, to indulge in description, and to ring the

ST. JAGO MONKEY.

the changes on all the technical terms with which this most pleasing science is obscured, and rendered disgusting. For my own part, I will spare the reader, and myself, the trouble of entering into an elaborate description of each; content with observing, once more, that their numbers are very great, and their differences very trifling. There is scarce a country, in the tropical climates, which does not swarm with them; and scarce a forest, that is not inhabited by a race of Monkeys distinct from all others. Every different wood, along the coasts of Africa, may be considered as a separate colony of Monkeys; differing from those of the next district, in colour, in size, and in malicious mischief. It is, indeed, remarkable, that the Monkeys of two cantons are never found to mix with each other, but rigorously to observe a separation: each forest produces only it's own; and these guard their limits from the intrusion of all strangers of a different race from themselves. In this, they somewhat resemble the human inhabitants of the savage nations, among whom they are found; where the petty kingdoms are numerous, and their manners opposite. In general, Monkeys of
all

ST. JAGO MONKEY.

all kinds, being less than the Baboon, are endowed with less power of doing mischief. Indeed, the ferocity of their nature seems to diminish with their size; and, when taken wild in the woods, they are sooner tamed, and more easily taught to imitate Man, than the former. More gentle than the Baboon, and less grave and sullen than the Ape, they soon begin to exert all their sportive mimicries, and are easily restrained by correction. But it must be confessed, that they will do nothing they are desired, without beating; for, if their fears be entirely removed, they are the most insolent and headstrong animals in nature. Monkeys, in their native woods, are not less the pests of man, than of other animals. Neither the Tiger, nor the Lion itself, venture to dispute their dominion: since these, from the tops of trees, continually carry on an offensive war; and, by their agility, escape all possibility of pursuit. Nor have the birds less to fear, from their continual depredations. The larger snakes, however, are often seen winding up the trees where the Monkeys reside; and, if they happen to surprise them sleeping, swallow them whole. When a traveller enters these woods, they

ST. JAGO MONKEY.

they consider him as an invader, and all join to repel the intrusion. If one of them happens to be wounded, the rest assemble round, and clap their fingers into the wound, as if they were desirous of sounding it's depth. If the blood flows in any quantity, some of them keep it shut up; while others get leaves, which they chew, and thrust into the opening. However extraordinary this may appear, it is asserted to be often seen, and to be strictly true. They retreat with their young clinging to their backs. Were we to give faith to what some travellers assure us, of the government, policies, and subordination, of these animals, we might be taxed with credulity; but we have no reason to doubt, that they are under a kind of discipline, which they exercise among each other. It is remarkable that, in those countries where the Men are most barbarous and stupid, the Brutes are the most active and sagacious. It is in the torrid tracts, inhabited by Barbarians, that such various animals are found, with instincts so nearly approaching reason. The Savages, both of Africa and America, accordingly, suppose Monkeys to be Men: idle, slothful, rational beings; capable

ST. JAGO MONKEY.

pable of speech, and conversation ; but obstinately dumb, for fear of being compelled to labour. As, of all Savages, those of Africa are the most brutal ; so, of all countries, the Monkeys of Africa are the most expert and entertaining. The Monkeys of America are, in general, neither so sagacious, nor so tractable ; nor is their form so nearly approaching that of Man.”

It is, perhaps, not very improbable, that the familiar name, Jacko, by which, in England, all Monkeys are vulgarly called, originated a corruption of the St. Jago Monkey.





CHINESE QUAIL.

Published June 29-1799 by Harrison & Co. 87 St. Pauls Church Street.

CHINESE QUAIL.

THE Chinese Quail is the *Tetra Chinensis* of Linnæus and Gmelin. Buffon, who calls it the Ruff, or Chinese Quail, says that, in the Planches Enluminées, it is figured by the name of the Quail of the Philippines; because it was sent from those islands to the Royal Cabinet. "But," adds he, "it is also found in China: and I have called it the Ruff, on account of a sort of white Ruff under it's neck; which is the more remarkable, as it's plumage is of a brown, verging on black. Edwards has given a figure of the male: it differs from the female in our Planches Enluminées, in being somewhat larger, though still not bigger than a Lark. It's aspect is also more marked; the colour of it's plumage more lively and variegated; and it's feet are stronger."

This bird, which we have, in our figure annexed, copied from Edwards, is thus described by that transcendent ornithologist—

"The

CHINESE QUAIL.

“ The bill is black. The fore part of the head, the breast, sides, and insides of the wings, are of a blueish ash-colour. The belly, thighs, and covert-feathers beneath the tail, are of a dark reddish orange-colour. The tail feathers, which are hid by it's coverts, are of the same orange-colour. It has a line of dusky white along the middle of the belly. The sides of the breast are spotted with black. The throat, under the bill, has a black spot surrounded with white; and, without that, a black line from each corner of the mouth; which lines join in a black list on the fore part of the neck, better to be conceived by the figure than by any description. The hinder part of the head and neck, the back, wings, and covert-feathers of the tail, are brown. The middle part of the feathers on the back and rump is of a light brown or orange colour, with black lines on each side, and some powdering of black in the intermediate spaces. The wing feathers are also irregularly barred with transverse dusky lines. The legs and feet are, like those of the Common Quail, of a bright yellow orange colour.

“ This

CHINESE QUAIL.

"This Quail," adds Edwards, "differs chiefly from ours, in being not above half it's size; in the black marks on it's throat; and in the redness of it's under side. It was brought alive from Nanquin, in China, by a Captain in the East India Company's service; who presented it to Mr. Leman, at the College of Physicians, London. This gentleman, after it died, set it up in a glass-case, very curiously; and lent it to me, to draw it's figure. The Captain, who gave it to Mr. Leman, informed him, that these birds, in China, are trained up to fight with each other; and that they lay great sums of money on their heads, as our Cock-Fighters in England do on their Cocks. I believe this to be the first figure and description of this Chinese Quail. The Chinese have, also, in their country, the Common Quail, the same which we have in Europe, as plainly appears by their pictures."

Buffon also notices their pugnacious disposition. "These little Quails," says he, "have this character in common with the ordinary sorts, that they fight obstinately with each other; particularly, the males: and the Chinese
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CHINESE QUAIL.

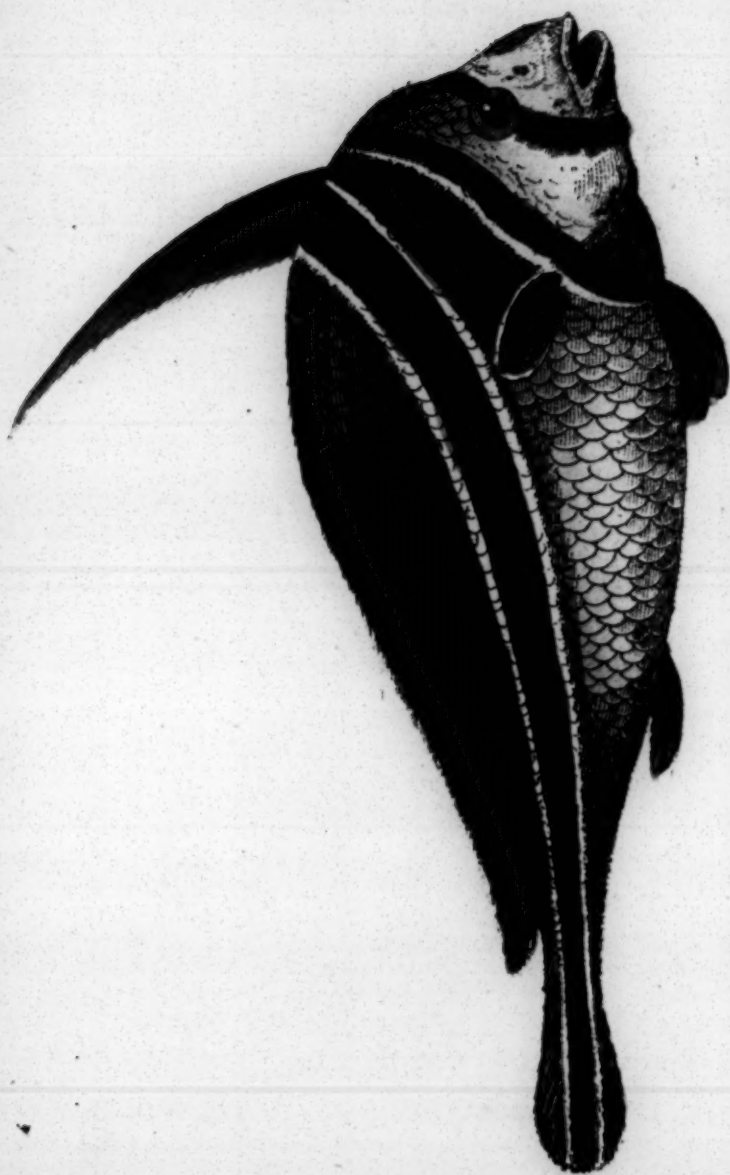
lay considerable bets, as customary in England on Game Cocks. We cannot, therefore," concludes he, "hesitate to admit, that they are of the same genus with our Quails; though, probably, of a different species."

There seems, to us, but little propriety in, and still less necessity for, Buffon's denominating this bird the Ruff.

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RIBBAND FISH.

THE length of this very curious fish is about seven inches. It is tolerably straight along the belly; but rising on the beginning of the back, which is very thin, and forms an edge along it's ridge. It is broader towards the belly, though much compressed sideways. On each side of the head, there is a fin; and, beneath them, between the head and belly, is another pair of fins: it has, also, a single fin on the lower part of the belly, near the vent; and a long, sharp fin, rises from the highest part of the back, behind which runs a narrow fin, the whole length of the ridge of the back, towards the tail.

This fish is brown on the back, and of a lightish or silvery colour on the belly. It has a reddish circle round the eye, and a black spot between the nostrils. But what renders it peculiarly remarkable, is a broad, black list, running round the head, and passing through the eyes: and two other black or dusky lists, bordered with white; the first passing a little obliquely

RIBBAND FISH

obliquely below the head, the other from the long fin on the back, quite through the tail; which makes the fish appear as if it were bound with Ribbands, whence obviously arises it's name of distinction. The fins and tail are of a dusky colour.

Edwards first figured and described this fish; which was sent from the Caribbee Islands to James Theobald, Esq. F. R. S. "I must," says Edwards, "leave the curious to range it in it's proper class."





SMALL MUD TORTOISE.

Published July 6, 1799, by Harrison & Co. No. 1, Fleet Street.

SMALL MUD TORTOISE.

OF this Small Mud Tortoise, as it is denominated by Edwards, that ingenious naturalist, in his celebrated Gleanings, has given three views; all drawn, and etched, on the copper-plate, immediately from life, and of the natural size.

The description which he gives of this curious little animal, is as follows—

“ The head, all round the jaws and eyes, is of a reddish-yellow colour. The top of the head, the throat, and the neck, are dusky. The fore feet have each of them five toes, with sharp nails: the hinder feet have only four. I take this Tortoise to be of the amphibious kind, it having fin-like appendages to all the feet. The legs and feet are covered with a rough dusky skin. The upper side of the shell is divided into thirteen parts, or scales, all of a dusky colour: these are surrounded with smaller scales; those next the head and tail of a dusky colour, and those on the

SMALL MUD TORTOISE.

the sides of a reddish yellow. The under side of the shell is differently divided from the upper; and is joined to the upper part on the sides, having two joints or hinges in it, so as to shut the shell up close, when the head, feet, &c. are drawn in. The under side is of a dusky colour, clouded round the extremity of the shell with a reddish yellow. It has a small dusky tail, with a sharp horny point: the use of which is, I believe, by turning it downward, in it's progression, on inclining muddy banks, to stop it's motion at pleasure. It is said, when living, to have a strong musky smell. I imagine, that this might be a young one; and that there are some of this species of a larger size. This has not, I believe, been hitherto figured or described; except in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1758, where a very incorrect figure of it, &c. is given; which, I hope, is in my figure a little amended. It was sent from Pennsylvania, by Mr. Bartram, to my worthy friend Peter Collinson, Esq. F. R. S. who," concludes Edwards, "is always ready and willing to oblige me with every new subject he receives from foreign countries."

The

SMALL MUD TORTOISE.

The account above referred to, by Edwards, in the Gentleman's Magazine, was sent by Mr. Collinson, accompanied by two drawings executed by Mr. William Bartram, then a young man, but which seem to have been shockingly engraved.

Mr. Collinson, who signs the communication with his name, observes that, though this creature is a native of Pennsylvania, it is not very common there. He considers it as a non-descript animal; not to be met with in Catesby, or any other writer he knows of. "It frequents low, swampy meadows: and," says Mr. Collinson, "sometimes takes the water; as we may suppose, from it's back being often found covered with green moss. The colour of the shell is various: mostly, of a dark brown, or chesnut; but, sometimes, of a greenish cast. The upper shell, or back, is composed of thirteen plates, or compartments: one next the head, almost triangular; four lozenge ones, which run from this, along the midst of the back, down to the tail; one four-sided one over each leg; and two oblong pentagonal ones on each side; all which tally closely

SMALL MUD TORTOISE.

closely together in rectilinear junctures, yet so as to lap over a little, like armour. The under, or belly shell, consists of three compartments, joined together by two strong cartilaginous or tendinous membranes, which admit of the belly's contracting, or dilating, a little. The back and belly shells are held together in the groove of a circular rim, running all round their edges, and most curiously composed of twenty-three several divisions or joints. The feet are armed, each, with five claws: and the tail with a sharp horny substance, probably for annoying an aggressor; whence," concludes Mr. Collinson, "I chuse to call it, *Testudo Pennsylvania Cauda Cornu armata*. It's chief food is insects and grass roots."

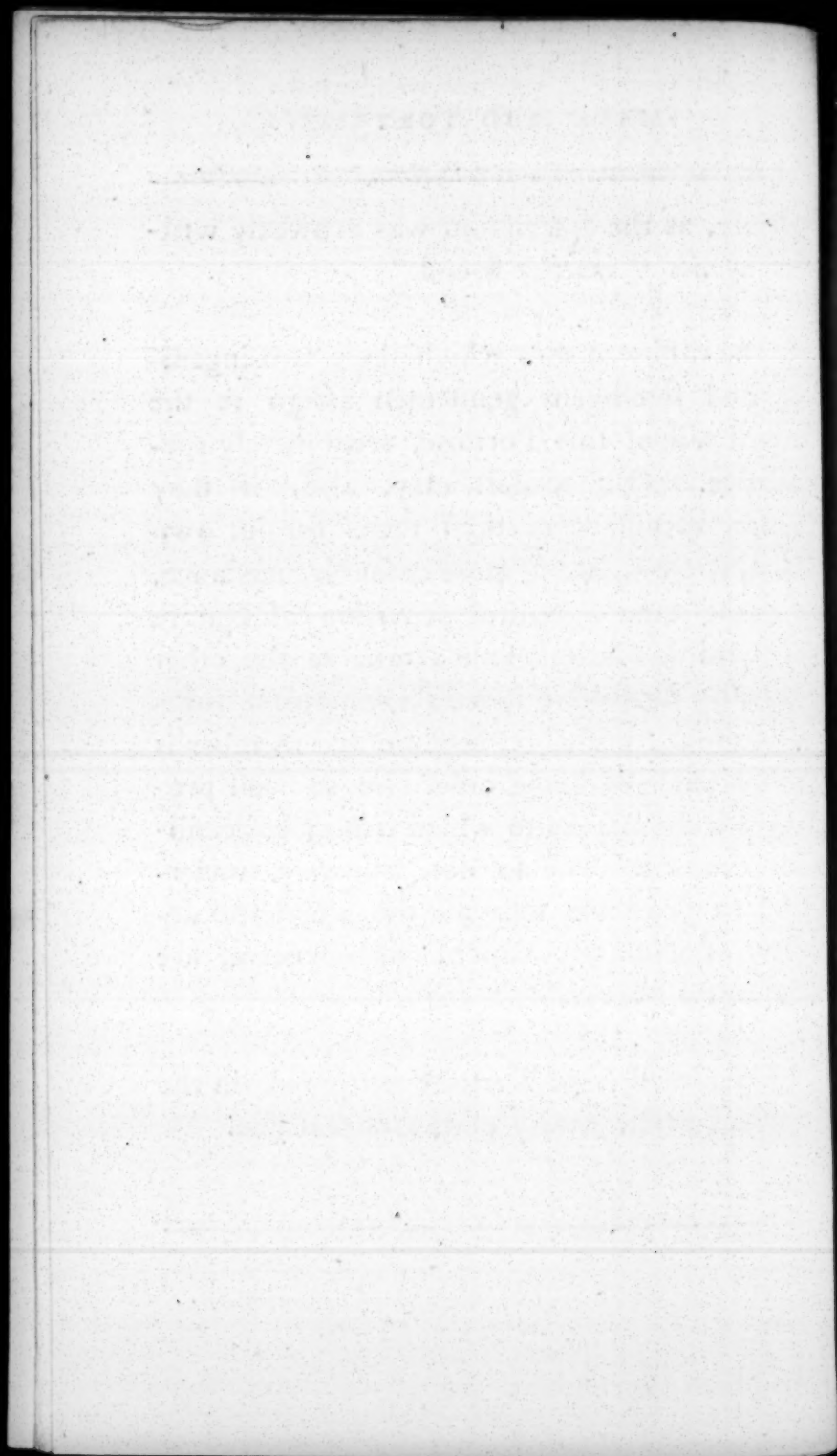
This account, in general, agrees sufficiently with that of Edwards; and, in most instances, is minutely exact: but the very important distinction, between the number of claws, on the fore and hind feet, seems to have escaped Mr. Collinson. It was this, probably, which gave rise to the "&c." of Edwards; where he says, above, "a very incorrect figure, &c. of it is given." Not chusing to speak more plainly,

SMALL MUD TORTOISE.

plainly, as the description was avowedly written by his "worthy friend."

The different uses which these two ingenious and intelligent gentlemen assign to the armed tail of this Tortoise, seem merely speculative. Our readers may, also, if they please, speculate in their turn: for our own parts, we see nothing more in the circumstance, than the same bountiful provision of Nature to guard this little animal's tail, as the other parts, by furnishing it with a somewhat similar armour; probably, because that member is not capable of being otherwise so well protected from attacks to which it may be peculiarly exposed. We do not, however, undertake to penetrate into all the wonderful designs of Nature; which, we conceive, are frequently inscrutable to man.

This Small Mud Tortoise is figured, in the annexed print, nearly of the natural size.







GOLDEN BIRD OF PARADISE.

Published July 6. 1799. by Harrison Chase & Co. N^o 78. Fleet Street.

GOLDEN BIRD OF PARADISE.

THIS very beautiful bird, which was first figured and described by Edwards, is the *Oriolus Aureus*, of Linnæus; the *Paradise Roller*, of Buffon; the *Golden Bird of Paradise*, of Edwards; and the *Paradisea Aurea*, and *Icterus Indicus*, of Latham.

The figure of Edwards, copied by us on a somewhat smaller scale, was of the natural size, being about eight inches long. The bill, which is both long and strong in proportion to the magnitude of the bird, is of a brownish colour towards the head, and black at the point, which bends downward very slightly. The eyes seemed, in the dried bird, so very small, as to be scarcely perceptible: they were placed rather near, on the sides of the head, and just over the angles of the mouth. "Between the eyes and bill, and almost round the bill," says Edwards, "it has black feathers, like plush or velvet, narrow at the base of the upper mandible: from the lower mandible of the bill, it extends itself about an inch down the throat. The head, upper side of the neck,
and

GOLDEN BIRD OF PARADISE.

and the back, are covered with feathers of an exceeding fine, bright, reddish orange, or gold colour; long and loose on the neck, like those of a Domestic Cock, and falling a little over the breast. The breast, belly, and greater feathers of the wings, are of a very beautiful yellow, or pale orange. The covert feathers of the wings are black, with a small mixture of yellow. The golden, or yellow, colour of this bird, is so very bright, that it is far beyond my art to imitate. The tail is composed of twelve feathers—it being, I believe, perfect—of a deep black above, and of a rusty or fainter black beneath; the shafts of the feathers beneath appearing yellowish. All the tail-feathers have a very narrow fringe, or border, of yellow, just at their tips. The bird being brought from the Indies without legs, I can say nothing about them; but, for the better grace of the figure, I have added legs and feet, of such a form and proportion as I judged most proper, from my observation of the other species of Birds of Paradise, which I have seen with their legs perfect. This bird was brought from the East Indies, by my good friend Capt. Isaac Worth, a Commander in our East-India Company's service, who presented it to me. I take it to

be

GOLDEN BIRD OF PARADISE.

be absolutely a non-descript; and I much regret that it was imperfect, in wanting legs. I am also doubtful, whether some of the greater quills have not been taken away—for it had only six or seven in a wing—which, it is very likely, were black; for most birds have the outer, or pinion quills, of the colour of their tails: but I have seen, more than once, in voyagers which I cannot recollect, an account of the Indians drying and preparing these birds, for merchandise among the military men in the oriental countries, who use them as plumes for their caps; which may be the reason, why most of these birds are maimed, and deprived of such parts as have no particular beauty in them, that they may not cover, or obscure, the more beautiful feathers. I have given it just as it appeared to me, with only the addition of legs. This tribe," concludes Edwards, "seems to me, to be rather a-kin to Pyes, and Jays, than to the Hawk kind, as some authors have imagined."

Buffon says, that he places this bird between the Rollers, and the Birds of Paradise, as forming the shade which connects these two kinds: because it seems to have the shape of the former; and

GOLDEN BIRD OF PARADISE.

and to resemble the latter, by it's smallness, and the situation of the eyes under and very near the junction of the mandibles; as well as by a sort of natural velvet, which covers the throat, and part of the head. "Besides," adds Buffon, "the two long quills of the tail, which sometimes occur in the European Roller, and which are much longer in that of Angola, is another analogical character that connects the genus of the Roller with that of the Bird of Paradise. The feet and legs had been torn from the subject described and designed by Edwards, as if it had been a real Bird of Paradise; and this circumstance, probably, led that naturalist to refer it to that genus, though it has none of the principal characters."

It is to be remarked, that Buffon has derived his entire description from Edwards; and there is no hint, or intimation, that he ever beheld the real bird. Indeed, we are clearly of opinion, from the manner in which this article is compiled, that he never did see it.

May we not suppose, that the want of filaments, which forms the grand feature of the
Birds

GOLDEN BIRD OF PARADISE.

Birds of Paradise, is either ascribable to this bird's having been deprived of them, for the reasons above assigned; or, that the absence of those usual appendages, in the Golden Bird of Paradise, is merely a sexual distinction in this particular species? It may, possibly, be the female of the Golden-Breasted Bird of Paradise; though, we confess, the long feathers of the neck, like the Domestic Cock, seem rather to oppose our notion, by intruding on the mind somewhat of a masculine idea: that, however, is far from being alone conclusive.

The Golden Bird of Paradise, we believe, has never been seen quite perfect, by any naturalist: and, till it has, nothing can be with certainty decided by a candid enquirer.

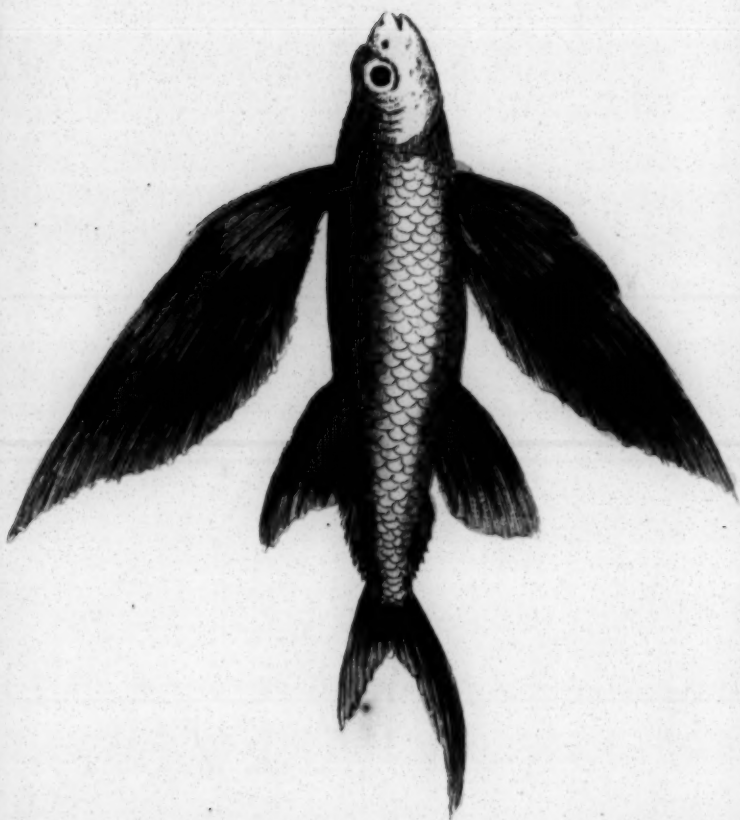
That Edwards is justifiable, in considering it as a Bird of Paradise, we are ourselves perfectly satisfied. Even Buffon acknowledges it to resemble that genus, "by it's smallness, and the situation of the eyes under and very near the junction of the mandibles; as well as by a sort of natural velvet, which covers the throat,

GOLDEN BIRD OF PARADISE.

throat, and part of the head." This last, surely, at least, must be admitted as a general character of the Bird of Paradise; yet Buffon, very inconsistently, as we conceive, afterwards asserts, "it has none of the principal characters."

Still, after all, Buffon may be right in his suggestion, "that this Golden Bird of Paradise forms the shade which connects these two kinds." It remains for future decision, however, to which side the balance inclines.





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FLYING FISH.

THE Flying Fish, or Exocoetus of Ichthyologists, is a genus of fishes belonging to the order of Soft-Finned Abdominal Fish.

This curious fish has seldom been accurately figured: never, within our knowledge, till it was drawn by the incomparably exact Edwards. Indeed, that celebrated naturalist observes, that “the Flying Fish has been described and figured already, by a great number of voyagers and natural historians; yet,” says he, “I find no figures so near nature as I could wish to see them; and therefore have endeavoured to make an improvement. The body, for shape and colour, pretty much resembles that of a Herring; the eyes being larger, in proportion, and more rising. It has two pair of wings: the greater pair, a little behind the gills; and the lesser, about the region of the vent. The figure expresses their precise shape. They are of a thin, finny substance, variegated with dark, dusky spots, on a light cinereous ground.

Near

FLYING FISH.

Near the tail, it has a narrow fin on it's back, and another on it's under side, of an ash-colour. The tail is ash-coloured, and forked: the lower part of the fork much the longest; which others have not observed, though I have found it so in all I have examined."

This fish is caught in the Mediterranean, and in some other seas. It is most common between the tropics; and there it's enemies are more particularly numerous. In these climates, the Flying Fish spring out of the water by hundreds, to escape the rapacity of the Dolphins, Sharks, &c.

"Of all others," says Goldsmith, "the Flying Fish most abounds in these seas; and, as it is a small animal, seldom growing above the size of a Herring, it is chiefly sought by the Dorado. Nature has furnished each, respectively, with the powers of pursuit and evasion. The Dorado, being above six feet long, yet not thicker than a Salmon, and furnished with a full complement of fins, cuts it's way through the water with amazing rapidity: on the other hand, the Flying Fish is furnished with

FLYING FISH.

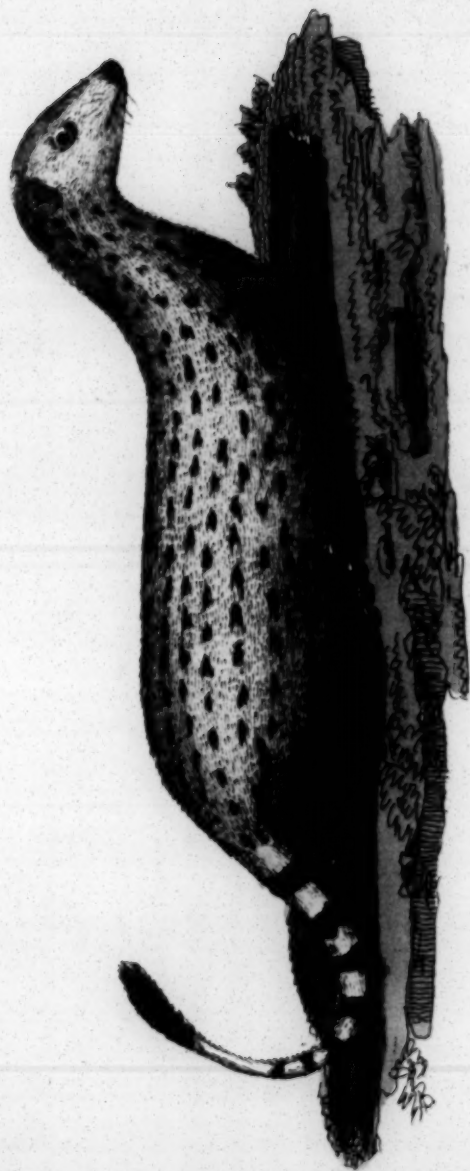
with two pair of fins longer than the body; and these, also, moved by a stronger set of muscles than any other. The Dorado is seen, on this occasion, darting after it's prey; which will not leave the water, while it has the advantage of swimming, in the beginning of the chace: but, like a hunted Hare, being tired at last, it then has recourse to another expedient for safety, by flight. The long fins, which began to grow useless in the water, are now exerted in a different manner, and different direction, to that in which they were employed in swimming: by this means, the timid little animal rises from the water, and flutters over it's surface, for two or three hundred yards; till the muscles, employed in moving the wings, are enfeebled by that particular manner of exertion. By this time, however, they have acquired a fresh power of renewing their efforts in the water, and the animal is capable of proceeding with some velocity by swimming: still, however, the active enemy keeps it in view, and drives it again from the deep; till, at length, the poor little creature is seen to dart to shorter distances; to flutter with greater effort; and to drop down, at last, into the mouth of it's
fierce

FLYING FISH.

fierce pursuer. But not the Dorado alone, all animated nature appears combined against this little fish; which seems possessed of double powers, only to be subject to greater dangers: for, though it should escape from it's enemies of the deep, the Tropic Bird, and the Albatross, are for ever on the wing to seize it. Thus pursued, in either element, it sometimes seeks refuge from a new enemy; and it is not unfrequent for whole shoals of them to fall on ship-board."

The flesh is said to be a palatable and nourishing food.





ERMINE WEASEL.

Illustration by J. W. H. 1878. The ermine of the year 1878. The ermine of the year 1878.

ERMINED WEASEL.

THIS very elegant animal has but of late years been described, for the first time, by Mr. Pennant. In his celebrated History of Quadrupeds, the third edition, published in 1793, it is given as the last of his Additions, at the conclusion of the second volume.

We are there informed, by this respectable naturalist, that the Ermined Weasel, is a native of Cochin China; and that the animal which he has delineated, and described, was communicated to him through the friendship of Lieutenant Colonel Davies, of the Artillery, from whom he also received other similar favours.

To Mr. Pennant's description, which is couched in the few following lines, we confess that we have nothing to add.

It has short round and naked ears, the insides of which are of a fine pink colour.

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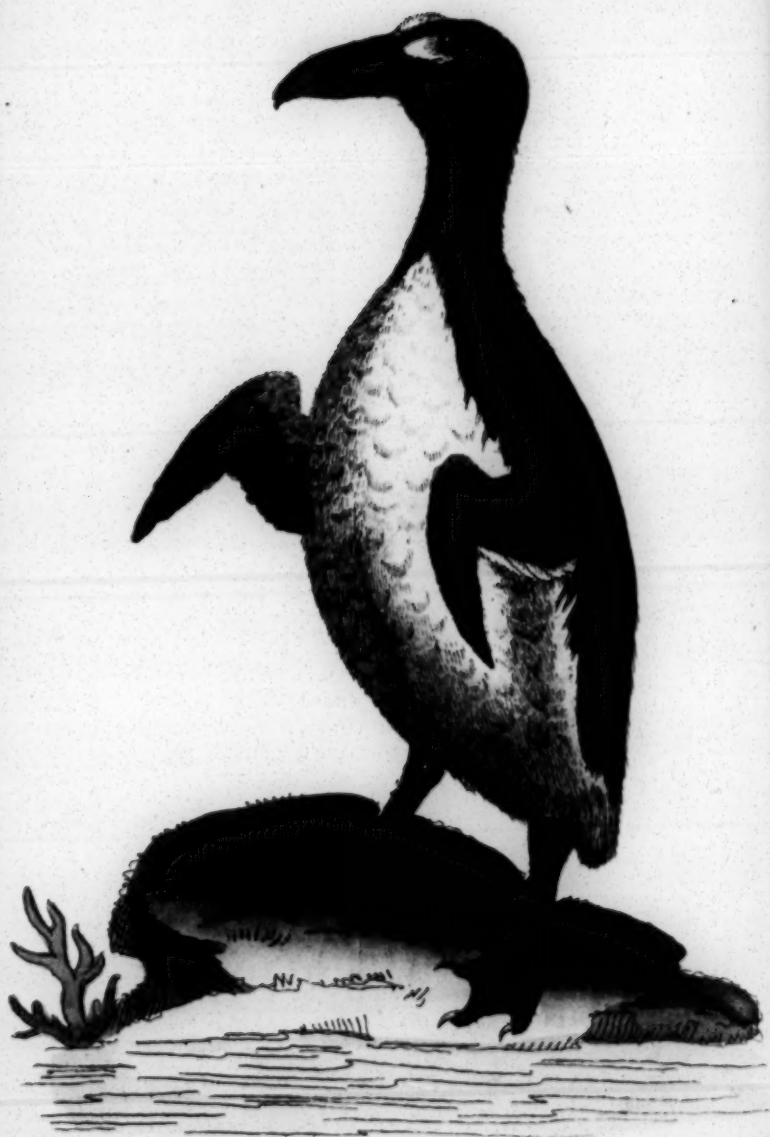
ERMINED WEASEL.

The head is white, and plain; the tip of the nose, only, being black. The body, and the tail, are white: the body is spotted with ermine-like black spots, disposed in rows, from the neck to the tail, and on the sides as well as back; and the tail is annulated with black. The hair on all parts of the tail is short; except the end, which is tufted with black.

The legs are remarkably strong; and thickly covered, to the very claws, with long, bright, ferruginous hairs. The claws are white, and very sharp.

The length of this animal's head is three inches and a half; that of the neck and body, from head to tail, sixteen inches and a half; and the tail is eleven inches and a half. Consequently, the Ermined Weasel, taken from tip to tip, is thirty-one inches and a half long.





NORTHERN PENGUIN.

Published, July 13, 1799 by Harrison, (Lanc. Co. No. 78, Fleet Street.

NORTHERN PENGUIN.

THE Northern Penguin, is the *Alca Impennis*, of Linnæus; the *Alca Major*, of Brisson; the *Mergus Americanus*, of Clusius; the *Goirfugel*, of Nieremburg, Johnston, &c. the Penguin, of Wormius, Willughby, Ray, Martin, &c. the Great Auk, of Pennant and Latham; and the Great Penguin, of Buffon. In Iceland, it is called, *Goirfugl*: in Nörway, *Fiært*, *Anglemange*, *Penguin*, and *Brillefugl*; and, in Sweden, *Pengwin*. Pennant and Latham, give the name *Auk*, to the northern species; and that of *Pinguin*, or *Penguin*, they appropriate to the southern species.

Buffon who calls the northern birds Penguins, and the southern *Manchots*, treats of them both together, in one general description, as the *Birds without Wings*. “It is difficult,” says he, “to separate, in our imagination, the idea of a Bird, from that of Wings: yet is the faculty of flying not essential to the feathered race. Some Quadrupeds are provided

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vided with wings, and some Birds are destitute of them. A Wingless Bird, would seem a Monster, produced by the neglect or oversight of Nature: but what, apparently, is a derangement, of her plan, fills up, in reality, the order of succession, and connects the chain of existence. As she has deprived the Quadruped of feet, she has also deprived the Bird of Wings: and, it is remarkable, the same defect begins with the Land Birds, and ends in the Water Fowl. The Ostrich, and Cassowary, seem in many respects to approach the land animals; while the Penguins, and Manchots, appear to form the shade between Birds and Fish. Instead of wings, they have small pinions, which might be said to be covered with scales rather than feathers, and which serve as fins. Their body is large, compact, and cylindrical; behind which are attached two broad oars, rather than two legs: the impossibility of advancing far into the land; the fatigue of even remaining there, otherwise than by lying; the necessity, the habit, of being almost always at sea; in short, their whole economy of life; mark the analogy between the aquatic animals, and these shapeless

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shapeless birds, which are strangers to the regions of air, and almost equally exiled from those of the land. Thus, between each of the great families, between the Quadrupeds, the Birds, and the Fishes, Nature has placed connecting links, that bind together the whole. She has sent forth the Bat, to flutter among the Birds, while she has imprisoned the Armadillo in a crustaceous shell. She has moulded the Whale-kind, after the Quadruped, whose form she has only truncated in the Walrus. The Seal, from the land, the place of his birth, plunges into the flood; and joins the cetaceous herd, to demonstrate the universal consanguinity of all the generations that spring from the bosom of the common Mother. Finally, she has produced birds partaking of the instincts and economy of fishes. Such are the two families of Penguins and Manchots; which ought, however, to be distinguished, as they actually are in Nature, not only by conformation, but by difference of climate. The name of Penguin, having been given indiscriminately to all the species of these two families, has introduced confusion. We may see, in Ray's Synopsis, what difficulties ornithologists have met with,

NORTHERN PENGUIN.

with, to accommodate the characters ascribed by Clusius to his Magellanic Penguins, with the characters observed in the Arctic Penguins. Edwards is the first who reconciled these contradictions. He justly remarks that, far from thinking, with Willughby, that the Northern Penguin was the same species as the Southern, he should rather be disposed to range them in two distinct tribes: the Southern has four toes on a foot; though, Mr. Willughby says, Clusius's figure is false, in having four toes, whereas it is confirmed to him to be true. "The Southern also," adds Edwards, "has different wings, and nothing on them to be called feathers: whereas," proceeds Buffon, "the Northern Penguin has very small wings, covered with real feathers. To these differences, we shall add another, still more essential: in the species of the North, the bill is furrowed with channels on the sides, and raised with a vertical blade; while, in those of the South, it is cylindrical, and pointed. Thus, all the Penguins of the Southern Voyages are *Manchots*—a word which, in French, signifies, Maimed—and are distinguished from the real Arctic Penguins, by essential differences in
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NORTHERN PENGUIN.

the structure, as well as by the distance of the climates."

Buffon then proceeds to prove this position, by an elaborate and minute comparison of the relations of voyagers, and by an examination of the passages in which his Manchots are mentioned under the name of Penguins. All the navigators of the South Sea, he contends, from Narborough to Admiral Anson, as well as Commodore Byron, M. De Bougainville, Cook, and Forster, agree in ascribing to these Manchots the same characters, and all different from those of the Arctic Penguins. The Manchot occurs, not only in all the Southern Tract of the Great Pacific Ocean, and on all the islands scattered in it; but, also, in those of the Atlantic; and, it would appear, at lower latitudes. There are vast flocks of them near the Cape of Good Hope, and even farther North. They must have advanced into the Indian Seas, if Pyrard is exact in placing them in the Atallons of the Maldives, and if Sonnerat really found them in New Guinea. But, these places excepted," observes Buffon, "we may say, with Forster, that the Tropic,

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NORTHERN PENGUIN.

in general, is the limit which the Manchots have seldom passed, and that the bulk of them affect the high and cold latitudes of the South Sea. The true Penguins, also, which are those of the North, seem to prefer the Icy Sea; though they sometimes descend as far as the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of breeding. However, the Ferro Islands, and the coasts of Norway, seem to be their native territory on the Ancient Continent; and Greenland, Labradore, and Newfoundland, that in the New. Like the Manchots, they are entirely destitute of the power of flying: having only small ends of wings; covered, indeed, with feathers, but these so short as to be fit only for fluttering. The Penguins, like the Manchots, remain almost constantly on the sea; and seldom come to land, except to nestle or to rest. They lie squat: it being equally painful for them to walk, or to stand erect; though their legs are rather taller, and placed not quite so much behind the body as in the Manchots. In short, the analogy in their instinct, their mode of life, and in their mutilated, truncated shape, is such, between these two families, notwithstanding the characteristic differences which

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which discriminate them, that Nature, in producing them, seems to have evidently banished, to the extremities of the globe, these extremes of the feathered kind; in the same manner as she has banished to those retreats the great amphibious animals, the extremes of the quadrupeds, the Seals and the Walrusses: unfinished, mutilated forms; incapable of figuring, in the animated scene, among the more perfect models, and exiled into the remote confines of the world."

Of the Penguins, Buffon enumerates and describes three species: the Penguin; the Great Penguin; and the Little Penguin.

Our Northern Penguin of Edwards, the Great Penguin of Buffon, is thus described by the former—

" This bird is about the bigness of a tame Goose. The bill is compressed sideways, and of a dusky or black colour, which has a knob or angle, on the under side, and is furrowed or grooved obliquely on the sides of both the upper and lower mandibles. The head, and neck,
about

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about half way before, and it's whole length behind, as well as the back, tail, and upper sides of the wings, are of a deep black. The feathers are very soft and even, having a gloss like satin. The eyes are placed pretty near; above the angles of the mouth, which are deep. Between the bill and the eyes, on each side of the head, is a large oval white spot. The crown of the head is very flat; the white spots rising on the sides rather higher than the middle of the crown of the head. The prime quills are black, the longest not three inches and a half long. The inner quills, or those next the body, are tipped with white. the inner covert feathers of the wing are whitish. The breast, belly, and covert-feathers under the tail, are white. The feathers on the under side are of the common structure, being more firm than those on the upper. The legs and feet are covered with black scales. It has only three toes; all standing forward, and webbed together. It has, also, pretty strong black claws. This bird," adds Edwards, "I procured of the master of a Newfoundland fishing-vessel; who told me, it was taken with their fish-baits, on the fishing-banks of Newfoundland,

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foundland, nearly a hundred leagues from shore. I have figured this bird," he concludes, "principally to shew, that the above described bird is a distinct species, if not of a different genus, from those called Penguins, about the Straits of Magellan and the Cape of Good Hope. The above described is a bird common to the northern parts both of Europe and America; it being found on the Islands of Ferro, belonging to Norway. See what Mr. Willughby has said and collected of Penguins in his Ornithology. All the Penguins have escaped Mr. Albin's notice."

This species of the Penguin seems not to be numerous: at least, according to Linnæus, they seldom appear on the coasts of Norway; and, Hoierus says, they do not resort to the Ferro Islands every year.

The Akpa of the Greenlanders, "a bird as large as a Duck, with the back black, and the bell white, and which can neither run nor fly," mentioned in the *Histoire Generale des Voyages*, Buffon takes to be his Great Penguin. "With respect to the pretended Penguins

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guins described in the Voyage of Martiniere, they are," he concludes, "evidently Pelicans."

The specific character of the *Alca Impennis*, or our Northern Penguin, is this—It's bill is compressed, and channelled; and it has an oval spot, on either side, before the eyes. The length of this bird, on both surfaces, to the end of the toes, is three feet: the tip of the longest wing-quills is only four inches and a quarter from the joint. It's egg is six inches long; and of a white colour, irregularly marked with ferruginous. It is said frequently to visit St. Kilda, where it breeds in June and July.

It is remarkable, that Buffon says, in describing this bird, "the bill, which, according to Edwards's comparison, resembles the end of a broad cutlass, has it's sides flat, and hollowed with notches:" whereas, in truth, Edwards makes no such comparison, nor any thing at all like it; at least, in either of his three different descriptions of Penguins.

If the Akpa, of Greenland, as suggested
by

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Buffon, be in fact our Northern Penguin, these birds are there in sufficient plenty: for, in the *Histoire Generale des Voyages*, above referred to, it is said—"this species lives in flocks very far at sea; and approaches not the land, except in the coldest weather: but it then repairs in such numbers, that the water round the islands seems covered with a thick dark fog. The Greenlanders then drive them on the coast, and catch them with the hand, for these birds can neither run nor fly. They afford subsistence to the inhabitants during the months of February and March: at least, at the mouth of Ball River, for they do not resort to all the shore indiscriminately. They have the tenderest and most nutritive flesh of all the sea-hens, and their down serves to line winter garments."

Though the following general observations of Sonnerat may be considered as originating with the Manchots, or Southern Penguins, they are equally applicable to both families of these very singular birds; and we have, therefore, transcribed them, as closing with a not
improper

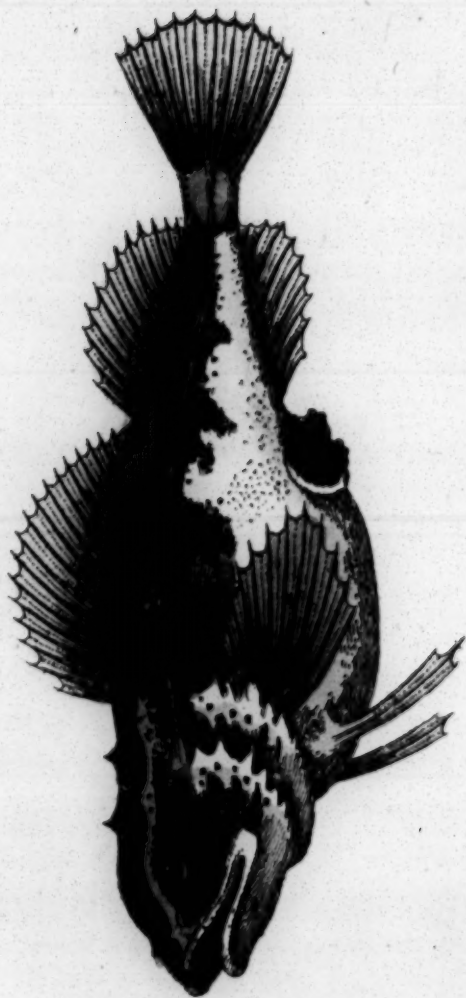
NORTHERN PENGUIN.

improper sentiment, to conclude our description of the Northern Penguin.

“ All the species,” says he, “ are deprived of the power of flying: they walk with difficulty, and carry the body erect and perpendicular. Their legs are entirely behind; and so short, that the bird can only take very small steps. The wings are merely appendices, in the place where the true wings should be attached; and their only use is, to balance the bird in it's tottering pace. They come on shore, to pass the night, and to breed: the impossibility of their flying, and the difficulty of their running, expose them to the mercy of those who chance to land in their retreats, and they are run down. The defect of their structure, which incapacitates them from avoiding their enemies, has occasioned them to be regarded as stupid creatures, inattentive even to self-preservation. They are never found in places inhabited, and they never can: for, being incapable of resistance or escape, they must quickly disappear, wherever destructive Man shall fix his abode; who permits nothing to escape, that he can extirpate.”

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SEA SCORPION.

Calliscaia, July 11, 1884. Harrison, New York. No. 30. West. Wood.

SEA SCORPION.

THIS small Fish, which Edwards calls the Scorpion Fish, or rather Sea Scorpion, was brought fresh to London; being taken among Sprats, at the mouth of the Thames. It seems, this naturalist admits, to differ something from what are figured by Willughby under that name.

We have copied the figure of Edwards, reduced a little from the natural size, and shall add his description.

“ The mouth of the Sea Scorpion is pretty wide, and without teeth. The eye has a fine red iris. The nostrils are placed a little before the eyes. The head is flattish in it's middle; but, over each eye, there appears a ridge, with teeth or risings from it. The gills on each side have sharp horny spurs on their edges, tending backwards; which, I suppose, was the reason of it's name. The body is almost as wide as it is deep, it being a thick Fish. The underside

SEA SCORPION.

underside is of a silverish colour, tinged with a little red. The upper side is of a dusky brown, sprinkled with small black spots, with some larger clouds of black. The dark on the back, and the light colour on the belly, join in a confused pectinated manner. It has a lateral line from head to tail; and, also, two fins on the back, one on the belly behind the vent, and the tail fin: these are composed of transparent webs, or membranes; the spines that spread and support them are orange-coloured and black. The fins behind the gills are orange-coloured: the spines are spotted with black. There is a pair of narrow fins, or feelers, under the fore part of the belly, of a whitish colour: they have  of them only three spines.

“This fish,” concludes Edwards, “was fresh at the time I drew it, and was then shedding the spawn. The grains, or eggs, were of the size of rape seeds, and of a very red colour. It was taken in the month of January. I have met with it's figure in a set of prints, where it is called *Porcellus*.”

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FOUR HORNED RAM

FOUR - HORNED RAM.

AMONG the great number of species, or rather, perhaps, among the still greater number of varieties, which distinguish the genus of Sheep, is the *Ovis Aries Polycerata*, of Linnæus; or that class of these animals which have more than Two Horns, and which, therefore, are denominated, by naturalists, the Many-Horned Sheep.

After considerable research, however, into the nature of these Many-Horned Sheep, we are fully persuaded, that they ought not to be considered as any thing more than a mere accidental variety, and by no means as any distinct one: since it is certain that, in the same flocks where individual Rams have been found with Three, Four, Five, or even Six Horns, others have only the usual Pair. It has also been remarked that, among these Many-Horned Rams, when there are Three Horns, one of them stands erect—and, when Four, or more, Two of them are erect—while
the

FOUR-HORNED RAM.

the outer Horns have the common semi-lunar or spiral turn.

But, though we protest against these Many-Horned Sheep, as forming any distinct variety, that commonly propagates it's own kind, and which we consider as the criterion of variety; we have reason to believe that, from the operation of unknown causes, these Many-Horned Sheep more frequently occur in some regions than in others. They are, in particular, very common in Iceland, and other parts of the north; in Siberia; and, in different parts of Tartary.

Buffon says, " the Rams, Ewes, and Wedders, of Iceland, differ chiefly from ours, by having larger and thicker Horns. Some of them have Three, Four, and even Five Horns. But this peculiarity of having more Horns than Two, must not be considered as common to the whole race of Iceland Sheep; for, in a flock of four or five hundred, hardly three or four Wedders can be found with Four or Five Horns, and these are sent to Copenhagen as rarities. As a farther proof of their being
scarce,

FOUR-HORNED RAM.

scarce, they bear a higher price in Iceland than the common kind."

In another part, he remarks, that "the Horns of Sheep vary in number, size, figure, and direction. In our domestic Sheep, the Rams have generally Horns, and the Ewes have none. I have seen Sheep not only with Two, but with Four Horns. Those of the North, and of Iceland, have sometimes Eight. In warm countries, the Rams have only Two short Horns; and often want them, like the Ewes. In some, the Horns are smooth and round; in others, they are flat, and chamfered. The points, instead of being bent backward, are sometimes turned outward, forward, &c. This character, therefore," concludes Buffon, "is not constant; and, consequently, is not sufficient to constitute different species."

Aldrovandus describes the *Ovis Tricornis*, and the *Ovis Sexicornis*; and Zimmerman, Pallas, &c. among moderns, have also noticed the Many-Horned Sheep: but none have established, as a fact, that they are produced, with any tolerable certainty, in Sheep of any kind.

The

FOUR-HORNED RAM.

The nearest approach, indeed, seems to be made in the *Steatopyga*, or Fat-Rumped variety, as found, in it's greatest purity of breed, among the Kirguise Tartars, in the vast plains of Southern Tartary. Pallas gives the figure of a Ram of this variety of Sheep, from the flocks of the Jenisy Kirguise, with Four Horns, symmetrically arranged by nature; as is, he remarks, frequently the case with this breed. But, notwithstanding this frequency, he elsewhere describes Rams of the same variety, reared on the banks of the Jenisy and Volga, absolutely without Horns. So that, here also, there is a want of certainty.

We conclude, therefore, that there are occasionally found, in many different species, as well as varieties, of Sheep, some of the Rams with more than Two Horns; just as it sometimes happens, on the contrary, that there are sometimes Rams without Horns.

The Four-Horned Ram, in the annexed figure, which we have given from Pennant, we agree, with him, was a very singular animal. It had Two upright, and Two lateral
Horns.

FOUR-HORNED RAM.

Horns. The body, in general, was covered with wool; but the fore-part of the neck with yellowish hairs, fourteen inches in length. It was alive, in London, a few years since; and was very mischievous and pugnacious. "The Horns," says Mr. Pennant, "are the same with those in Grew, Tab. ii. M. De Buffon has engraved one of the same kind, but with only Two Horns, under the name of *Le Morvant de la Chine*. The animal which I saw," concludes Pennant, "was brought from Spain; but I am uncertain whether it was a native of that country."

In this curious Ram, we behold a new character, very different from any other which we find mentioned among those described by any other naturalist, as having more than Two Horns; and that is, the long yellowish hair clothing the neck. Yet, even this singular circumstance forms not, in our opinion, any decided variety; but may be the accidental result of some unusual conjunction, or the offspring of an inscrutable physical cause.

Buffon's *Morvant de la Chine* can hardly
be

FOUR-HORNED RAM.

be considered as of the same kind ; though it certainly has much similarity, as far as relates to the hairy investment of the neck : but it differed in many other respects, besides having only Two Horns, as will appear from the following account.

“ It was exhibited in 1774, at the Fair of St. Germain, under the name of the Morvant of China. This Ram is remarkable for a kind of mane on his neck ; and for long hairs, which hang down from his throat, and form a kind of cravat. These hairs are a mixture of red and grey ; hard to the touch, and about ten inches long. The hairs of the mane are red : they are not very thick, but extend as far as the middle of the back, and are of the same nature as those on the throat ; but they are shorter, and mixed with some brown and black hairs. The wool, which covers the body, is a little curled, and soft at the extremity ; but, near the skin of the animal, it is straight, and hard. In general, it is about three inches long, and of a bright yellow colour. The legs are of a deep red, and the head is spotted with different shades of yellow. The greatest part of the

FOUR-HORNED RAM.

the tail is yellow and white; and, in figure, resembles that of a Cow, being well furnished with hair toward the extremity. This Ram stands lower on his legs than the common kinds, and he resembles the Indian Ram more than any other. His belly is very large, and not above fourteen inches nine lines raised from the ground. M. De Seve, who described this animal, adds that, from the grossness of the belly, this Ram had the appearance of a pregnant Ewe. The Horns are nearly the same with those of our Rams; but the hoofs are not prominent, and they are longer than those of the Indian Ram."

Aware of the ingenuity of some exhibitors of uncommon animals, and particularly among the French, we suspect it's practice on the above occasion; at least, in the strange colouring, as described by Buffon.

This celebrated naturalist mentions another Ram, which we incline to think far more resembling our Four-Horned Ram of Pennant, than the Morvant de la Chine; or, indeed, than any other.

" In

FOUR-HORNED RAM.

“ In the month of August 1774,” says Buffon, “ we saw a Corsican Ram, which belonged to the Duke de Vrillière. It exceeded not the size of a French Sheep. It was white, low on it's legs, and had long hair disposed in locks. It had Four large Horns, the upper Two being more bulky than the under; and they had rugosities, like those of the Mouflon.”

We adhere, however, to our original opinion, that these are all mere accidental varieties, happening more or less to resemble each other. The multiplicity of Horns occurs in all, or nearly all, the different species, and even varieties; but they are not found sufficiently frequent, in any one class, to form a distinctive character.

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FERN PINE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Published, July 20. 1799 by Harrison & Co. No. 56. Fleet Street.

FERN PINE, OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THERE is, perhaps, no country, hitherto discovered, which affords a more ample field for the gratification of the naturalist, in the science of botany, than that part of New South Wales which has been settled and explored by the English. In the articles of Grasses, and Ferns, several of which are perfectly new, it is peculiarly fertile and various. But, though this remote part of the world has had the very rare honour to be visited by the first naturalists of Europe, even in this particular branch of the science, and by some for the express purpose of collecting novelties in the vegetable kingdom, who have necessarily, by their researches, added much to the stock of botanical knowledge, we have still to regret that, from their limited stay, and that in a stage of the discovery too early for the acquisition of such information as has since been easily acquirable, many of the most scarce, curious, and useful plants, in this rich region
of

FERN PINE, OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

of vegetable fecundity, still remain to be scientifically described, by an accurate attention to their progressive growth, in the various periods of their foliage, flowering, fructification, &c. from an observation of all which, in the respective living plants, we can alone derive a due knowledge of their nature and utility. In this imperfect state of our acquaintance with such articles, it is at least some satisfaction to present general appearances, as they attracted the attention of an ingenious artist, who has faithfully represented what he beheld. From this source, we have much of novelty to present the eye; but we can boast of but little information for the scientific mind, which must wait the enlarged developement of Time. Some present gratification, however, we may reasonably presume, will result even to the most enlightened botanist, on viewing plants different from any he has before seen, all drawn from sources of undoubted authenticity, and delineated on the spot where they grew; who will thus in some degree anticipate that pleasure, which he may expect is, at no very remote period, to be augmented by fruition.

The

FERN PINE, OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The curious plant, of which the annexed print is a correct representation, is an undoubted Fern; and, from the manifest resemblance of it's fruitage, being unable to discover by what barbarism it may possibly be distinguished among the aboriginal natives of the regions where it grows, we have ventured to give it the at least temporary appellation of the Fern Pine.

It grows to the height of from three to four feet; chiefly, in a light soil. From the singular appearance of it's bulbous root, the draughtsman, though no botanist, has judiciously delineated the compleat plant. This bulb is found to contain a yellowish farina; but we have not been able to learn whether this is used, either as food or medicine, by the natives, or has undergone the ordeal of experiment from any European observer. The nuts, which compose the fruit, somewhat resemble a Chesnut, and these are eaten by the natives: not, however, till they have passed through a process, which has been found necessary, to divest them of some deleterious qualities that they are known to possess. This
process

FERN PINE, OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

process is, that of immersing the nuts in fresh water for eight or nine days; frequently turning them, and changing the water. The natives then deem them safe to eat; and, on their being roasted, they are said to taste very much like roasted Chesnuts.

It is remarked, by the friend to whom we are indebted for these New South Wales communications, that the Fern Pines, as seen growing, at intervals, for they are not remarkably plentiful, have a very pleasing appearance; and add, considerably, to the picturesque scenery, which so charms the European traveller, in his rides through the enchanting woods of this delightful country.

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WOLF OF THE ALPINE MOUNTAINS

ABYSSINIAN HYÆNA.

THE Abyssinian Hyæna, or Hyæna Æthiopicus of naturalists, was first figured and described by Mr. Bruce: who has given a dissertation on Hyænas in general; and assures us, that most of the animals which have been compared with it, are six times smaller. "The want," says he, "of a critical knowledge in the Arabic language, and of Natural History at the same time, has in some measure been the occasion of this among the moderns. Bochart discusses the several errors of the ancients with great judgment; and the Count De Buffon, in a very elegant and pleasant manner, has nearly exhausted the whole. I do not think, there is any one, that hath written of this animal, who ever saw the thousandth part of them that I have. They were a plague, in Abyssinia, in every situation, both in the city and in the field; and, I think, surpassed the Sheep in number. Gondar was full of them, from the time it turned dark till the dawn of day; seeking the different pieces of slaughtered carcasses,

carcases, which this cruel and unclean people expose in the streets without burial, and who firmly believe that these animals are Falasha from the neighbouring mountains, transformed by magic, and come down to eat human flesh in the dark.

“ The Hyæna is known by two names in the East; Deeb, and Dubbah. His present name is Dubbah; and this is the name he goes by among the best Arabian naturalists. In Abyssinia, Nubia, and part of Arabia, he is, both in writing and conversation, called Deeb, or Deep; either ending with a b, or p: and here the confusion begins; for, though Dubba is properly a Hyæna, Dubbu is a species of Monkey; and, though Deeb is likewise a Hyæna, the same word signifies a Jackal; and, a Jackal being by naturalists called a Wolf, Deeb is understood to be a Wolf also. In Algiers, this difference is preserved strictly: Dubbah is the Hyæna, Deeb is the Jackal, and Dubb is the Bear. So, here is another confusion; and the Bear is taken for the Hyæna, because Dubb, or Dubbah, seems to be the same word.

“ The

ABYSSINIAN HYÆNA.

“ The animal, from which this was drawn, was slain at Toawa, and was the largest I had ever seen ; being five feet nine inches in length, measuring from his nose to his anus. The length of his tail was one foot nine inches : it was composed of strong hair, of a reddish brown colour. The mane consisted of hairs exactly similar. His colour is a yellowish brown, marked with circular black bands. The insides of all his legs are without marks. His muzzle is black. The figure has, I believe, scarcely a hair misplaced in it.”

According to Mr. Bruce, though the Hyæna, in Barbary, flies from Man ; in Abyssinia, or Atbara, accustomed to human flesh, he walks boldly, even in the day-time, like a Horse or Mule, attacking Man wherever he finds him : always, however, attaching himself to the Mule, or Ass, in preference to the rider.

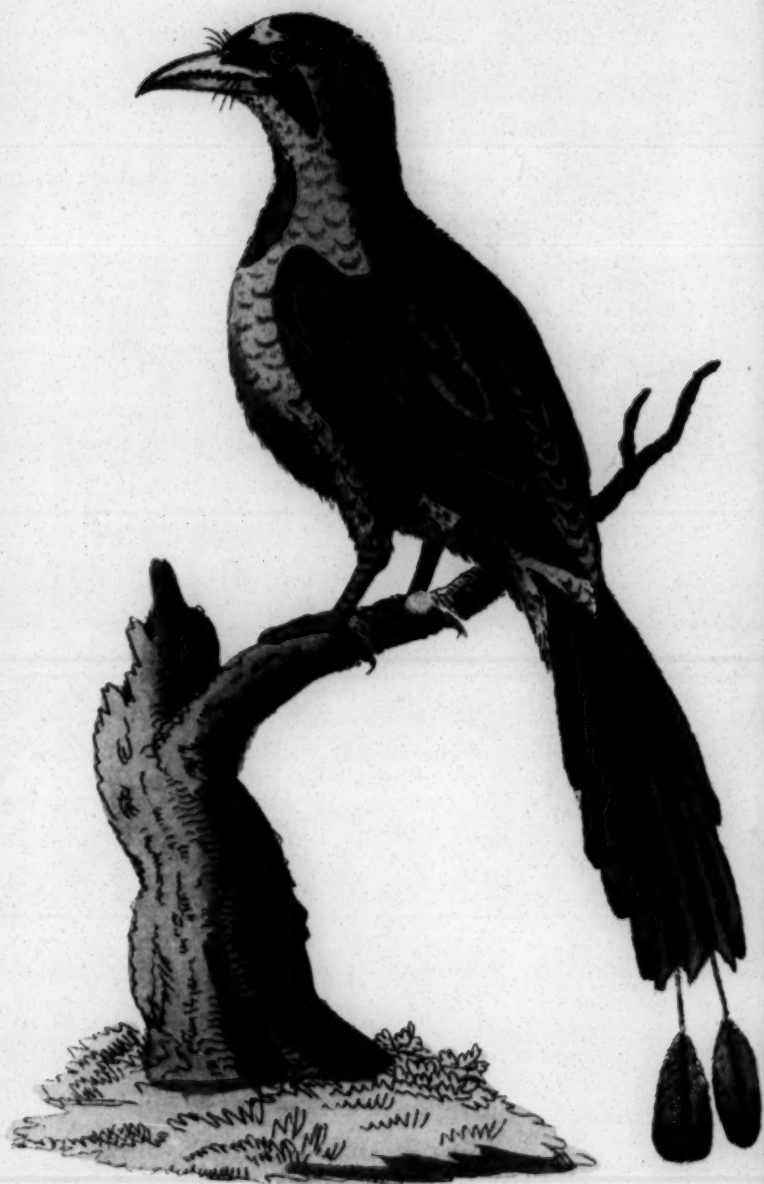
“ I have,” says our traveller, “ often hinted at the liking he has for Mules and Asses : but he is still more remarkable for his liking to Dog’s flesh ; or, as it is commonly expressed, his aversion to Dogs. No Dog, however fierce, will

will touch him in the field. My Greyhounds, accustomed to fasten on the Wild Boar, would not venture to engage with him: on the contrary, there was not a journey I made, that he did not kill several. He would seek, and seize them, even in the servants tents. In Ecclesiasticus xiii. 18. it is said, "What agreement is there between the Hyæna and the Dog?" A sufficient proof, that the antipathy was so well known as to be proverbial. I must here observe that, if there is any precision in the description of Linnæus, the animal does not answer to it, either in the *Cauda Recta*, or *Annulata*: for he never carries his tail erect; but always close behind him, like a Dog when afraid, or unless when he is in full speed."

Mr. Bruce denies that the Hyæna digs up graves; and maintains, that it is not the *Saphan* of the Sacred Writings, as Greek commentators have imagined. Buffon says, Mr. Bruce is the first who took notice, that the Hyæna always commences it's flight with a seeming lameness, which continues for about a hundred paces.

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BRASILIAN SAW-BILLED ROLLER.

Published July 27, 1874 by Harrison & Co. 112, 6th St. N. W.

BRASILIAN SAW-BILLED ROLLER.

AS this bird is figured from Edwards, who calls it the Brazilian Saw-Billed Roller; notwithstanding he acknowledges, that Marcgrave had before described it under the native Brazilian appellation of Guira Guainumbi, and Brisson by that of the Momot; we have thought it not improper to retain his name, but shall add all the others with which we are acquainted.

It is the *Ramphastos Momota*, of Linnæus and Gmellin; the *Motmot*, and *Avis Caudata*, of Nieremberg; the *Guiraguainumbi Brasiliensis*, of Johnston; the *Motmot*, and *Yayauhquitotl*, of Fernandez; the *Ipsidæ*, seu *Meropis Affinis*, of Ray and Willughby; the *Momotus Brasiliensis*, or Brazilian *Motmot*, of Latham; and the *Houtou*, or *Momot*, of Buffon.

This bird is given by Edwards of half it's natural size; from which our figure is considerably reduced.

The

BRASILIAN SAW-BILLED ROLLER.

The following is the description of Edwards; who premises, that it is short-legged in porportion, and not long-winged.

“ The bill is pretty strait, moderately bending downward at the point, and toothed on the edges like a saw; the upper mandible is dusky, the nethern flesh-coloured towards it's basis. The nostrils are covered with small black feathers; and there are some black bristles, pointing forward, round the upper mandible. The upper part and sides of the bill are encompassed with black: from which run black lines through the eyes; and broader black lists, mixed with a little blue, from the corners of the mouth down the sides of the neck. The top of the head is of an ultramarine blue; though, next the bill, inclining to sea-green: in the middle of this blue space, on the crown of the head, there is a black spot. It has a spot of black feathers, edged with blue, on the fore-part of the neck, a little below the throat; otherwise the whole under side, from the bill to the covert-feathers beneath the tail, is of an olive or greenish buff-colour. Marcgrave says, the eyes are yellow. On the neck, behind,

BRASILIAN SAW-BILLED ROLLER.

behind, is a crescent-like mark of a reddish colour. The sides of the head, hinder part of the neck, back, rump, and covert-feathers of the wings, are of a Parrot-green colour. The greater quills are blue, with dusky tips: a few of the first row of coverts above them, are also blue. A few of the quills next the back are green. The coverts within-side the wings are of a yellowish brown; the insides of the quills dark ash-colour. I counted only ten feathers in the tail, which seemed to me perfect. The tail-feathers are of a fine blue colour; gradually changing to green at their bottoms, and having, all of them, black tips. The under side of the tail is of a dark, dusky colour. What is very singular in this bird is, that the two long feathers in the middle of the tail seem as if they were stripped of their webs, on each side, for an inch space, a little within their tips: which is, however, natural, and particularly taken notice of by Marcgrave. The side feathers of the tail gradually shorten, to a third of the length of the middlemost. The legs, feet, and claws, are of a brownish flesh-colour. Marcgrave says, they are black. It has three toes forward, and one backward.

BRASILIAN SAW-BILLED ROLLER.

backward. The outward fore toes are joined to the middle ones, almost their whole length. The feet are broad, and flat: the toes seem to have narrow membranes on their sides, which give them breadth."

To this minute description, Edwards adds, that "the bird was taken in a French prize, by Capt. Shirley, now Earl Ferrers; and is, undoubtedly, the same that Marcgrave has described under the name of *Guira Guainumbi*, though his description differs a little from mine. It is a native of Brasil, and other warm parts of South America. I have been as particular as I could in it's description; there being, I think, some difficulty, from the uncommonness of the bill and tail, to know how to class it: so that, I hope, the system-makers of this age will easily find it a proper place. Mr. Brisson has figured and described this bird, by the name of *Le Momot*. See his *Ornithologie*, Tom. iv. Page 465. Pl. xxxv. Fig. 3. His description differs from mine; especially, in not remarking the form of the middle feathers of the tail, so remarkable in Marcgrave's and my figures. I apprehend, they were the
same

BRASILIAN SAW-BILLED ROLLER.

same in Brisson's subject; but that they appeared so much like a defect, that his draughtsman thought he amended them in his figure."

To this, which is the compleat account of Edwards, we shall add all that is said by Buffon; who, certainly, gives a very good reason for calling it the Houtou.

"We retain," says he, "the name Houtou, which has been given by the natives of Guiana, since it is expressive of the cry. Whenever the bird makes a spring, it briskly and distinctly articulates "Houtou!" The tone is deep, and resembles a man's voice. That character alone sufficiently discriminates the living bird, whether it be in the state of freedom or of domestication. Fernandez, who first noticed the Houtou, has inadvertently mentioned it by two different names, and this mistake has been copied by all the nomenclators. Marcgrave is the only naturalist who has not been misled. It should seem, that Fernandez was deceived by the sight of a mutilated specimen, which induced him to admit two species: for the single naked quill, which he observed, could
not

BRASILIAN SAW-BILLED ROLLER.

not be natural ; since, in all birds, the feathers grow constantly by pairs, just as other animals have two legs or two arms. The Houtou is about the size of the Magpye. It measures seventeen inches and three lines, from the point of the bill to the end of the great quills of the tail. It's toes are placed as in the Kingfishers, the Manakins, &c. But it is distinguished from these, and even from all other birds, by the form of it's bill ; which, though proportioned to the body, is conical, and incurvated, and the edges of the two mandibles are indented. This character would discriminate the Houtou : but it has another yet more singular one, peculiar to itself ; which is, that near the ends of the two long quills of the middle of the tail, there is a space of about an inch absolutely bare, or shaved, so that the shaft is naked in that part. This appearance, however, belongs to the adult ; for, when the bird is young, these quills are, like the other feathers, webbed their whole length. It has been supposed, that this naked space is not a natural production ; and, that it is, perhaps, owing merely to the caprice of the bird, which plucks the feathery fibres. But it is observed that,

BRASILIAN SAW-BILLED ROLLER.

that, in young subjects, the webs are continuous and entire ; and, as they grow up, they become shorter, by degrees, so as at last to disappear. We shall not stop to describe more particularly the plumage of this bird ; for the colours are so intermingled, that it would be impossible, by words, to convey a distinct idea of them : they are, also, affected by age or sex. These birds are difficult to rear, though Piso asserts the contrary ; and, as they feed on insects, it is not easy to chuse what will suit their taste. Those caught old cannot be bred ; they are extremely shy, and refuse all sustenance. The Houtou is a wild, solitary bird ; never found, but in the gloomy recesses of forests. It associates not in flocks, nor even in pairs. It is almost continually on the ground, or among the low branches : for it never, properly, flies ; but leaps nimbly, pronouncing smartly, " Houtou !" It is early in motion, and it's cry is heard before the warble of the other birds, Piso was ill-informed, when he said that it builds on lofty trees ; for it never constructs a nest, nor does it rise to any considerable height. It is contented with some hole of the Armadillos, of the Cavies, or of other small quadrupeds,

BRASILIAN SAW-BILLED ROLLER.

ped, which it finds on the surface of the ground: it lines this with dry stalks of herbs, and there lays it's eggs, which are generally two in number. The Houtous are common in the interior parts of Guiana, but they seldom frequent the neighbourhood of plantations. Their flesh is hard and unpalatable food. Pico is mistaken, too, in saying that they live on fruits. As this is the third time he has been misled, it is probable that he has applied the attributes of another bird to the present, which he describes only from Marcgrave, and with which he was, perhaps, unacquainted: for it is certain that the Houtou is the same bird with the Guira Guainumbi of Marcgrave; which is difficult to tame; which is unfit for eating; and which neither perches nor nestles on trees, nor feeds on fruits. The specific character of the *Ramphastos Momota* is, that it's feet are gressary; that is, that the toes are disposed three before, and one behind."

This is the entire account of our Brazilian Saw-Billed Roller, as published by Buffon, under the name of the Houtou, or Momot: on which we need only remark that, notwithstanding

BRASILIAN SAW-BILLED ROLLER.

standing the impossibility he states, of conveying by words a distinct idea of the intermingled colours of this bird, it had been previously done, with good effect, by our countryman Edwards, whom Buffon has not noticed on this occasion. The variances, however, which he hints, as affected by age or sex, must be allowed to prevail; and, we may add, perhaps, some slight local distinctions, which enable us to reconcile the differences that occur in the several descriptions of Edwards, Marcgrave, Brisson, &c. who certainly could not have before them the same identical bird, though each of them, most undoubtedly, had a bird of the same species.

We may conclude that, comparing the accounts of this bird with those of the Rollers, it will be found sufficiently similar, in many of the characteristics, to justify Edwards in the opinion of it's affinity.

For example, Buffon tells us, "the Roller is more wild than the Jay or the Magpye, and settles in the thickest and most solitary woods. It's plumage is beautiful; it has an assemblage
of

BRASILIAN SAW-BILLED ROLLER.

of the finest shades of blue and green, &c. but," adds he, "a good figure is superior to every description. They build, when it is in their power, on Birches; and it is only when they cannot find these, that they lodge in other trees: but, in countries where wood is scarce, as in the Island of Malta, and in Africa, they form their nest, it is said, on the ground. A sportsman informed Mr. Godeheu that, in the month of June, he saw a Roller issuing from a bank of earth, where was a hole as large as the hand; and that, having dug the spot in the direction of the hole, which went horizontally, he found, at the depth of a foot, or thereabouts, a nest made of straw and thorns, in which were two eggs."

These resemblances, though not, alone, decisive, must be obvious to every reader.





SUMMER RED-BIRD.

THIS bird is copied from Edwards; who says, it was brought from Carolina, and is figured of it's natural size by Catesby, in his Natural History of Carolina.

The description given of the Summer Red-Bird, by Edwards, is as follows—

“ The bill is pretty thick, and strong; of a yellow colour; but longer, in proportion, than in those birds that crack seeds, &c. The feathers of the whole bird are of a beautiful red or scarlet colour; except the tips of the greater quills, which are of a dusky red: the covert-feathers, within-side the wings, are of a bright red; the insides of the quill-feathers, and the under side of the tail, are of a reddish ash-colour. The legs and feet are of the usual make, and of a dusky brownish colour. My subject being dry,” observes the precise Edwards, “ I could not describe it's eyes. Catesby says,” adds he, however, “ that it has black eyes; that it leaves Virginia and Carolina at the approach of winter; and, that the hens are brown, with a tincture of yellow.

yellow. I suppose," concludes Edwards, "Catesby found it to feed on Flies, and other insects; because he has given it the Latin name of *Muscicapa Rubra*."

This is the entire account, as given by Edwards, of the Summer Red-Bird. We find, however, that Mr. Smellie, the ingenious translator of Buffon, gives, as synonyms with the Summer Red-Bird of Catesby, the Canada Tanagre of Buffon, the *Tanagra Rubra* of Gmelin, the *Cardinalis Canadensis* of Brisson, and the Red Tanagre of Pennant and Latham. If this application be correct, of which we entertain some doubt, though we possess no sufficient documents to disprove, the description of Edwards must appear very defective, on a comparison with that of Buffon, which we shall here take the liberty to extract verbatim, as translated by Smellie.

"This bird differs from the Scarlet Tanagre, by it's size and plumage. It is smaller, and of a light flame-colour. It's bill is entirely of a lead-colour, and has none of the peculiar characters: while, in the Scarlet Tanagre, the upper part of the bill is of a deep black; and
the

SUMMER RED-BIRD.

the point of the lower mandible black, the rest of it white, and bellied transversely.

“ The Scarlet Tanagre is only found in the warmer parts of South America; as in Mexico, Peru, and Brasil. The Canada Tanagre occurs in many tracts in North America; in the country of the Illinois; in Louisiana, and in Florida: so that there is no reason to doubt, that these birds are of distinct species.

“ It is accurately described by Brisson. He has properly observed, that the red colour of it's plumage is much lighter than in the Scarlet Tanagre. The superior coverts of the wings, and the two quills next the body, are black; all the other quills of the wings are brown, and edged interiorly with white to their extremity. The tail consists of twelve black quills, terminated by a small border of light white; the lateral quills are rather longer than those of the middle, which makes the tail somewhat forked.”

We think we can perceive, in the above description of Buffon, a bird differing from
Edwards's

Edwards's account of the Summer Red-Bird, more than would have happened, if both were speaking of the same object.

To the general excellence of Mr. Smellie's translation, and his judicious additions, we bear a willing testimony: we may, however, be permitted to remark, that "a light flame-colour," does not convey the idea of red. We use, in familiar language, the phrase, "as red as fire;" but flame, generally, and particularly a light flame, seems to us a pale yellow. To say, also, as is done in the same paragraph, that "the lower mandible of the bill is bellied transversely," sounds oddly to an English ear. In the original, the plumage is described to be "*d'un rouge de feu-claire*;" which is, literally, "of a red flame-colour." With respect to the bills of these birds, Mr. Smellie has so mistaken, and confused, the two accounts, as to render both egregiously erroneous. To the curious, we may recommend a comparison with the original, which will be found to have been mutilated, as well as mistaken; though, we conceive, it has little to do with our Summer Red-Bird, which Edwards has, as usual, most faithfully described.

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ARNEE.

THE Arnee, or Bos Arnee, is an Indian animal of the Ox or Buffalo kind—we are far from certain which—first described by the late Mr. Robert Kerr, of Edinburgh, in his Translation of part of the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnaeus, with Additions, published in 1792.

From the account of this learned and ingenious gentleman, it appears that the Arnee has long, erected, semi-lunar horns, which are flattened, and annularly wrinkled, with smooth, round, approaching points. It inhabits India, north from Bengal; is of vast size; and is hitherto non-descript. A skeleton of the head, with the horns, is in the Edinburgh College Museum. The description given of the living animal, by a British officer, who met with one in the woods, in the country above Bengal, is, that it is about fourteen feet high; most probably, estimating the distance from the ground to the tip of the horns: that it partakes of the form of the Horse, Bull,
and

and Deer; and was very bold and daring, This last circumstance," observes Mr. Kerr, "establishes it's genus; as all the other horned animals, of the ruminant or cloven-footed tribe, are shy and timid: and is confirmed by a Mogul painting, in the possession of the late Mr. Ross, of Edinburgh; in which, among a vast variety of figures, are two enormous Bulls, with horns exactly like those in the Museum, and which seem at least eight feet high at the shoulder, if a man walking close by the side of one be taken as a scale. The engraving," says Mr. Kerr, "which is an exact copy from the above-mentioned painting, even without attempting to correct it's erroneous drawing, will give a more accurate idea of the Arnee, by which name the animal is known to the natives of India, than can be conveyed in words. Except in the form of the horns, it resembles our common breed; and, by the painting, is of a black colour, quite smooth, and without hunch or mane."

To this account we shall only add, that we rather incline to consider the Arnee as of the Buffalo family: an idea which is not impugned
by

by the circumstance of it's being "very bold and daring;" and is rather confirmed, than otherwise, by the blackness and smoothness of the hide.

It may be here remarked, that the *Taurus Indicus Major*, or Great Indian Ox, is of a reddish colour, with short horns bending close to the neck; and a vast fat lump on the shoulders, esteemed the most delicious part, but which disappears after a few descents, in the breed produced between this animal and the common kind: while the Buffalo, or *Bos Indicus* of Pliny, has large horns, straight for a great length from their base, then bending upwards; and not round, but compressed, and on one side sharp. The skin of the Indian Buffaloes is almost naked, being sometimes wrinkled, but often smooth, and of a black colour. They are found wild in Malabar, Borneo, and Ceylon; and are exceedingly fierce, and dangerous, if attacked. Aristotle describes these animals very well, under the title of Wild Oxen, among the *Arachotæ*, in the northern part of India, bordering on Persia: he gives them great strength; a black colour; and

says,

ARNEE.

says, that their horns bend upwards more than those of the common kind.

The reader may decide, for himself, with which description that of the Arnee seems most to approximate.





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ANIMAL PLANT.

THE Animal Plant, or Polype, as this curious object is named by Edwards, who first figured and described it, is represented of the natural size. It has an oval head, of the size and shape, nearly, of a Spanish Olive; with a long neck, or stem, by which it is fastened to a stone. Perhaps, in strictness, it should be specifically denominated, the *Priapus Polypus*: by which appellation, it seems, Edwards received it; who supposes it to have derived that name from the shape of it's head.

The head of this vegetable animal, or animal vegetable, has "a kind of crucial opening, or mouth, near it's upper part; and another opening, or aperture, near the stem, supposed to be the vent. The head is covered with a fine, smooth, soft skin, glossy like sattin, of a whitish colour, and which, while wet, has the colour of pearl. Outwardly, the head seems to be divided into parts, like an orange when peeled: on being opened, little regularity of parts was discovered, but yet they seemed to
be

ANIMAL PLANT.

be of animal substance. The stem, or neck, appeared to be a hollow pipe of a rigid leathery substance; thick set with small points, which made it feel rough. The stem was rooted, or fixed, to a stone: and, from the root, sprung some small coralline shrubs; as did, also, some few, from the stem itself. A kind of worm seemed to shoot from the root, of the substance of the stem; which, by some, was supposed to be the rudiment, or first appearance, of another Polype, of the same species."

Such is the account given by Edwards of this wonderful natural production; which, he adds, "is in the hands of Alexander Russel, M. D. and F. R. S. of the College of Physicians, London. It was found in the mouth of the Great River St. Lawrence, in North America."

Of the Polypes, or Animal Plants, there appear to be several kinds: they are marine productions; and, probably, are tough vegetable substances, inclosing animals, after the manner of the shells, and other crustaceous coverings, of so many descriptions of fishes and
aquatic

ANIMAL PLANT.

aquatic insects. They are, indeed, sometimes found adhering to shells; with which they seem so much to be incorporated, that naturalists of no little fame have been known to describe the Polypes as parts of the shell to which they grew.

We conceive, that Edwards had the same notion as ourselves, respecting these Polypes, or Animal Plants: for, on dividing the head of a Polype, which was found adhering to the Balanus of the Whale, he discovered what he considered as most properly the Polype: "which," says he, "seems not to adhere to the inside of it's case; on one side of which there is an opening, through which the Polype puts forth it's prongs, or feelers."

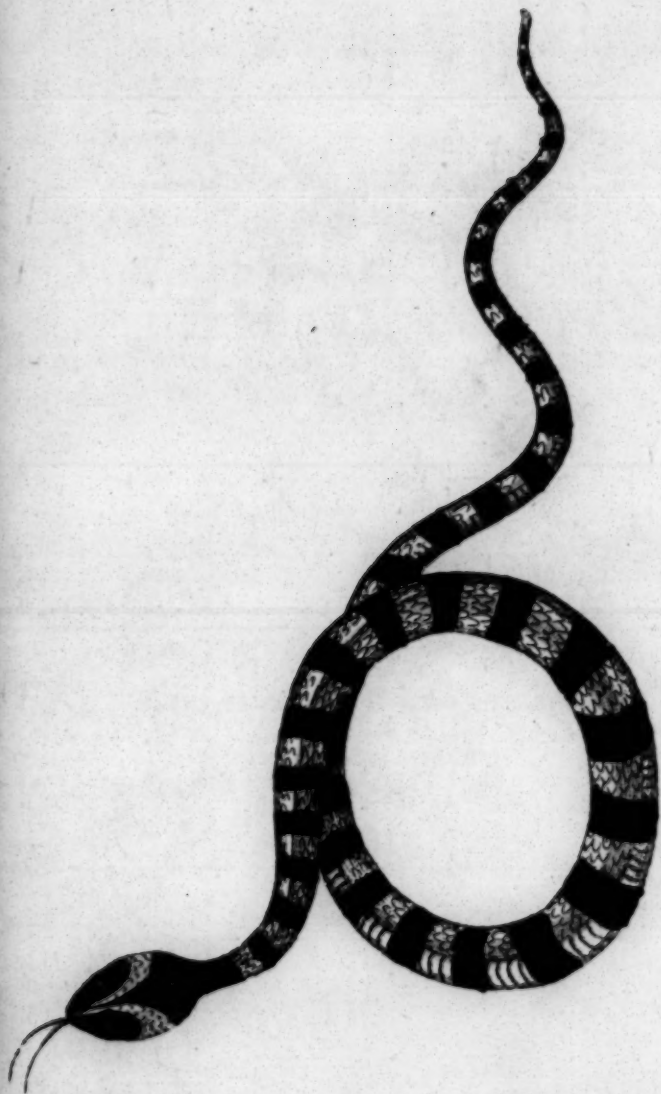
It is true, indeed, that the last mentioned Polype was of a considerable different form from that which is delineated in the annexed print: but we are still of opinion, that it was only a variety of, perhaps, the same species; and that the observations, in general, are applicable to all the different species, or varieties, of Polypes, or Animal Plants.

We

ANIMAL PLANT.

We by no means, however, would be understood as intending to class these aquatic or marine production, with the several species of that curious genus of plants, the Orchis, &c. which merely resemble various insects, and other animals, without being, in fact, of an animal nature or substance. These are all, in our opinion, of as widely different descriptions as can well be conceived, from the Polypes, or Animal Plants, of which we have been treating.





BLACK AND WHITE INDIAN SNAKE.

Col. M. S. P. 1840. The same as the one in the preceding plate.

BLACK AND WHITE INDIAN SNAKE.

OF this Snake, which Edwards originally figured, and which he has denominated the Black and White Indian Snake, we find but little information. With respect to the name, although we have adopted it, we must confess that a worse could not, in our opinion, have been well given: since this creature is, in fact, neither absolutely black, nor white; the former being only dusky, and the latter tinged with yellow. The following is it's description, as given by Edwards—

“ It is about three feet four inches long; of a dusky white or cream-colour; and has thirty-six blackish rings about it, besides the black marks on the head. It's diameter, in the thickest part, is an inch and a half. It is remarkably ridged on the back. The tail is blunt, and roundish at the tip, which is four inches distant from the vent. It has small scales on the upper sides; those on the belly are half circles!”

This

BLACK AND WHITE INDIAN SNAKE.

This Snake, Edwards also informs us, was brought from the East Indies ; but, from what particular part, he could not tell. It was the property of Mr. Sclater, a druggist in London, who had obliged him with the use of this and other Indian Snakes, preserved in spirits of wine.

“ I find,” concludes Edwards, “ in Seba’s Natural History, three different figures of Snakes nearly of this kind. See Vol. I. Tab. liii. Fig. 4. and Vol. II. Tab. ix. Fig. 3. and Tab. lviii. Fig. 2.”





MIDDLE-SIZED BLACK MONKEY.

Published, Aug. 3 1799 by Harrison, Russell & Co. No. 78, Fleet Street.

MIDDLE-SIZED BLACK MONKEY.

THE Middle-Sized Black Monkey of Edwards, appears to be the *Cercopithecus Maurus*, of Linnæus; and the Negro Monkey, of Pennant and others.

“ This Monkey,” says Edwards, “ was about the size of a large Cat; and of a gentle nature, in regard to hurting any one. He loved playing with a Kitten, as most Monkeys do. He was a little vicious, according to their nature, being a male. His head was pretty round; the skin of the face of a tawny flesh-colour, thinly covered with black hair. The ears were shaped like the human. The eyes were of a reddish hazel colour, with black pupils. The hair was long above the eyes, and the eye-brows joined together: it was also long on the temples, which partly covered the ears. The head, back, arms, legs, and tail, were covered with pretty long, loose, dusky, black hair; not very harsh, or over soft. His
breast,

MIDDLE-SIZED BLACK MONKEY.

breast, belly, &c. were almost bare of hair; of a dusky flesh-colour, with two nipples on the breast. The four paws were all of them formed something like a human hand; they were covered with black soft skin, having little or no hair on them: the nails were flat. The Cat is added, only to decorate the figure. This Monkey was presented to me by my obliging friend Mr. George Cope, of Stratford in Essex. I am informed, he is a native of Guinea, on the coast of Africa. He was a very active, lively, diverting, good-natured animal; but I was obliged to part with him, for want of convenient room: for which reason, I presented him to a Right Honourable Lord in Essex, who has a convenient Menagerie, at a distance from his mansion-house, to receive such animals. I do not know, that this species has been described."

Mr. Edwards adds, that he had then—being the year 1761—lately seen, at a house in Oxford Road, near Soho Square, where wild beasts, &c. were exhibited, a Black Monkey something like the above-described: this animal, he observes, they called a Spider Monkey; from

MIDDLE-SIZED BLACK MONKEY.

from his extreme thinness, and the great length of his limbs and tail. "His great singularity," adds Edwards, "and what I never observed before, was, that the hands had four fingers only, the thumbs being wanting. There was, at the same place, another long-limbed, four-fingered Monkey, in all respects like the former, except that the hair was brown. I was willing to make this memorandum, because this genus of Monkey had not been before discovered by me."

Mr. Pennant, who has evidently described his Negro Monkey entirely from Edwards's Middle-Sized Black Monkey, as above quoted, adds that, in Siam, there is a large species of Black Monkey, probably different from this.

Buffon says, in his description of the Talapoin Monkey, "Mr. Edwards has given a figure and description of a Monkey, under the denomination of the Middle-Sized Black Monkey, which seems to make a nearer approach to the Talapoin than any other. If the size and colour be excepted, they have such a resemblance to each other, that they may be regarded

MIDDLE-SIZED BLACK MONKEY.

regarded as species very nearly allied, if not varieties of the same. In this case," he adds, "as we are not certain that our Talapoin is a native of the East Indies; and as Edwards assures us, that his Monkey came from Guinea, we must refer the Talapoin to the same climate; or, rather, suppose that it is common to the southern regions of both Africa and Asia. It is, probably, the same species of Black Apes mentioned by Bosman, under the name Bourdmannetjes; whose skin, he remarks, is an excellent fur."

Bosman says, in the passage thus alluded to, that there is, in Guinea, a third species of Ape, which is very beautiful, and generally exceeds not two feet in length. It's hair is extremely black, and more than an inch long, and it's beard is white; from which circumstance, the Dutch call it Bourdmannetje. Bonnets are made of their skins, and each fur sells at four crowns.

There is, unquestionably, considerable ground to suppose the Bourdmannetje, thus described by Bosman, to be of the same species with our
Middle-

MIDDLE-SIZED BLACK MONKEY.

Middle-Sized Black or Negro Monkey: but we cannot go the length of Buffon, in supposing the latter to be also of the same species with the Talapoin; which, we conceive, is a quite different animal. It must, however, be acknowledged, in justice to Buffon, that he gives Edwards's description, and refers to his figure, that the reader may compare the two animals. We agree in this mode of investigation, but not in the result. Indeed, after an attentive survey of both figures, we are at a loss to conceive how Buffon has been enabled to persuade himself that there exists, in the smallest degree, any thing which can be denominated a striking resemblance. Not only are they compleatly different in colour, our Middle-sized Black Monkey being constantly what it's name denotes, and the Talapoin Monkey a dusky yellow, or brownish colour, and green; but the general form, and particular features, vary considerably. Pennant, who makes them different species, says, "The Talapoin Monkey has a sharp nose, round head, and large black naked ears. The eyes, and end of the nose, are flesh-coloured; the hair on the cheeks is very long, and reflected towards the ears.

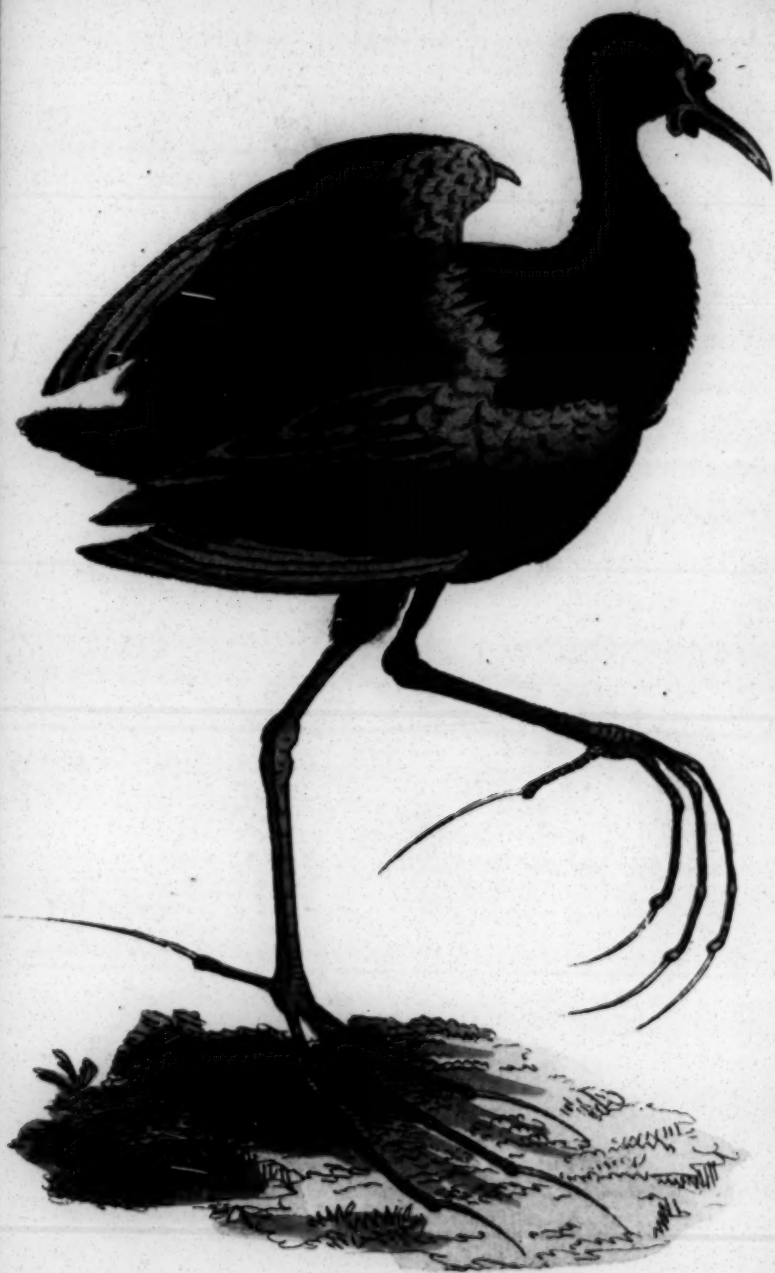
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MIDDLE-SIZED BLACK MONKEY.

On the chin is a small beard. The colour of the whole upper part of the body, and the outside of the limbs, is a mixture of dusky yellow and green; the lower part is white, tinged with yellow. The tail is very long and slender: above, of an olive colour; beneath, cinereous. The paws are black. It's length is about a foot; and that of the tail, one foot five inches." It seems to us, as well from this description, as from a comparative view with Buffon's figure, that few Monkeys differ more from each other. Nor can we agree with that great naturalist—at least, on contemplating his print of the Talapoin—that "though the size of this Monkey be small, it's figure is beautiful." It is, in truth, so disagreeable an object, that we cannot persuade ourselves to adopt it in this collection, as we certainly could have wished to do. We must procure a better specimen of the Talapoin Monkey, before we can introduce it.

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SPUR-WINGED BRASILIAN WATER-HEN.

Published, Aug. 3, 1799, by Harrison, Glasse & Co. No. 8. Fleet Street.

BRASILIAN SPUR-WINGED WATER-HEN.

THIS curious bird is the Parra-Jacana, of Linnæus; the Anser Chilensis, of Charleton; the Fourth Brazilian Water-Hen, of Marcgrave; the Jacana Armata Fusca, of Brisson; the Brazilian Spur-Winged Water-Hen, of Edwards; the Jacana, of Buffon; and the Chesnut Jacana, of Latham. It is, also, frequently called the Surgeon.

Our bird, which was first delineated by Edwards, appeared to be the size of a Lapwing, but longer-legged. He supposed it a cock bird. "The bill," says this excellent naturalist, "is pretty long and straight; yellow at it's point, and red at it's basis. The nostrils are placed nearer the point than usual. At the basis of the bill is a scolloped red skin; which covers part of the forehead, but does not adhere to it. It has, also, loose red gills, hanging down the sides of the bill. The head, neck, and whole under side, including the
under

BRASILIAN SPUR-WINGED WATER-HEN.

under coverts of the tail, are of a black colour. The back, rump, upper side of the tail, the covert feathers, and part of the quills of the wings, are of a bright reddish liver-colour. The greater quills are green within and without, with black tips; a few of the outer coverts above the green quills are black; and the inner coverts of the wings are of a reddish brown, but duller than the upper. On the joint of each wing it has a sharp short horn, or spur, of an orange colour. The legs, feet, and claws, are of a blueish lead-colour. The back toe is of one joint, the inner toe of two joints, the middle one of three, and the outermost of four. The claws are remarkably long; especially the hindermost, which are as straight as needles: the figure is fully expressive of them. This curious bird," adds Edwards, "is the property of my worthy friend, John Fothergill, M. D. who received it, with many others, from Surinam. It is the Fourth Brazilian Water-Hen of Marcgrave. Willughby has translated it's description in his Ornithology. My bird is, doubtless, the very same with Marcgrave's. He has omitted to give a figure of it; and, I believe, this of mine

is

BRASILIAN SPUR-WINGED WATER-HEN.

is the first figure given of this species. I have been the more particular in describing and figuring the feet, as Marcgrave says each toe had four joints; the truth of which Willughby doubts, in a Note to his Translation, and I have now proved to be an error: though it is a mistake that has been propagated; for, in a fine high-coloured drawing of this very species, on vellum, by the Paintress Merian, preserved in the British Museum, the three forward toes in each foot have four joints. How this came to pass, is hard to judge: but, I suppose, Merian has repaired an imperfect bird, wanting feet, from Marcgrave's description."

Buffon, who makes this bird the first species of the Jacana, ejecting it not only from the Water-Hens, but even from those birds which are related to the Water-Hens, presents us with the following account—

"The Jacana of the Brasilians," says he, "according to Marcgrave, must be ranged with the Water-Hens; which it resembles in it's instincts, in it's habits, in the round shape
of

BRASILIAN SPUR-WINGED WATER-HEN.

of it's body, in the form of it's bill, and in the smallness of it's head. Yet it appears, to us, to differ essentially from these birds, by singular and even peculiar characters. It has spurs on the shoulders, and shreds of membranes on the fore side of the head. It's toes and nails are extremely long: the hind-toe is as long as the fore-toe; all the nails are straight, round, and drawn out like needles; and from this circumstance, probably, it received, at St. Domingo, the appellation of Surgeon. The species is common in all the marshes of Brasil; and we are assured that it occurs, also, in Guiana and St. Domingo. We may presume, that it is likewise found in all the tropical parts of America, both on the continent and in the islands, as far as New Spain: though Fernandez seems to speak of it only from report; since he makes it come from the North, whereas it is, really, a native of the South.

“ We know four or five Jacanas, which are of the same bulk, and differ only in colour. The first species given by Fernandez is the fourth of Maregrave. The head, the neck, and the fore-

BRASILIAN SPUR-WINGED WATER-HEN.

fore-side of the body of this bird, are black tinged with violet. The great quills of the wing are greenish; the rest of the upper surface is fine chesnut, with a purplish or ferruginous cast. Each wing is armed with a pointed spur, inserted in the shoulder, exactly like the spines of the Crisped Ray-Fish. A membrane, taking it's origin at the root of the bill, spreads on the front, and divides into three portions, leaving also a barbel on each side. The bill is straight, somewhat inflated at the point, and of a fine yellow jonquil colour, like the spurs. The tail is very short: and this character, as well as the form of the bill; the tail; the toes; and the height of the legs, of which the half are covered with feathers; belongs, equally, to all the species of Jacanas. Marcgrave seems to exaggerate, when he compares their bulk to that of a Pigeon; for their body is not larger than the Quail's, only their legs are much taller. Their neck is also longer, and their head smaller. They are always very lean; yet, it is said, their flesh is palatable.

“ The first species of Jacana is pretty common

BRASILIAN SPUR-WINGED WATER-HEN.

mon at St. Domingo; from whence it was sent us by M. Lefebure Deshayes, under the appellation of "Chevalier Mordoré Armé;" that is, the Armed Ferruginous Horseman. "These birds," he says, "go commonly in pairs; and, when separated by any accident, they call each other. They are very wild; and the sportsman cannot approach them, except by wiles: covering himself with leaves; or running behind the bushes, or the reeds. They are seen regularly in St. Domingo, during the rainy months of May and November, or shortly after: a few, however, are seen at other times; from which it should seem, that the places of their habitual abode are not very remote. But they are never found elsewhere than in marshes, or at the sides of pools and brooks. The flight of these birds is not lofty, but pretty rapid: in rising, they utter a shrill, squeaking cry; which is heard far, and seems to bear some resemblance to that of the White Owl. The poultry are alarmed, taking it for the scream of a bird of prey; though the Jacana is very remote from that tribe. Nature, we might suppose, has armed it for war; yet we know not any
foe

BRASILIAN SPUR-WINGED WATER-HEN.

foe which it combats." This analogy," proceeds Buffon, "to the Armed Lapwings, which are quarrelsome and noisy birds, and have a similar form of bill, seems to have induced some naturalists to class them together. See the Supplement of the Encyclopedie, article Aguapeca, by Adanson. They differ, however, in the shape of their body, and of their head: and, so far, they resemble the Water-Hen; from which, notwithstanding, they are distinguished by the peculiar conformation of their feet. The Jacanas may, therefore, be reckoned a separate genus, appropriated to the New Continent. Their abode, and their structure, sufficiently shew, that they live and feed after the manner of the other shore birds: and, though Fernandez says, that they frequent only the salt-basons, near the sea-mark; it appears, from the above quotation, that they occur in the interior parts of the country, on the verge of fresh waters."

In the above article, Buffon has displayed considerable ingenuity; and it is not early perceived,

BRASILIAN SPUR-WINGED WATER-HEN.

perceived, by the most judicious reader, that his grand aim is, to establish his favourite notion respecting the constant differences between the animals of the Old and of the New World.





POMEGRANATE BLOSSOM.

Published Aug. 3, 1799, by Harrison, Plase & Co. 1138, First Street

POMEGRANATE BLOSSOM.

THIS branch of the Pomegranate, in blossom, was drawn from nature by the ingenious Edwards; and is copied, by us, from the celebrated Gleanings of that esteemed naturalist.

The Pomegranate, from which this branch was taken, grew against the wall, in a garden near London.

A full account of the Pomegranate will be found to accompany our figure of that fruit; which, with other similar objects, will comprehend an essential part of our design. For the present, it may be sufficient to transcribe from Edwards, who may always be relied on, that the annexed figure, though somewhat reduced, “ is strictly drawn from nature; while in blossom, and setting for fruit.

“ The flower-buds are red before they blow; when they open, they disclose eight leaves of a fine scarlet colour. The stems in the middle of the flowers are yellow.

“ At

POMEGRANATE BLOSSOM.

“ At the top of the sprig, there is a flower changing, or setting for fruit, with the flower-leaves fallen off, and which is surrounded by buds, or unblown flowers.

“ It's leaves are firm, and smooth ; and of a middling green, or rather dark. The figure declares the shape of the flowers, leaves, &c. better than words.”

This is the entire description of the present subject, as published by Edwards in the year 1764. We confess ourselves to be among the numerous admirers of this meritorious man, who can scarcely think any thing trivial that ever came from his pencil, or his pen.

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GUINEA ANTELOPE.

THIS beautiful little animal is the *Moschus Grimmia*, of Linnæus; the African Forest Goat, of Ray; the *Chevrotain d'Afrique*, of Brisson; the *Antilope Grimmia*, of Pallas; the Guinea Antelope, of Pennant; and the Grimm, Guinea Antelope, or Grimm Goat, of Buffon. By this last appellation, alone, Buffon ventures to assert, is the animal known to the naturalists; "which," says he, "as we are ignorant of the name given to it in its native country, we shall adopt. There is a figure of it in the German Ephemerides, which has been copied in the Academy Collection. Dr. Herman Grimm was the first who mentioned this animal; and what he says concerning it was copied by Mr. Ray, and afterwards by all the nomenclators.

"In a castle, near the Cape of Good Hope," says Dr. Herman Nicholas Grimm, "I saw a very singular species of Wild Goat. It was of an obscure ash-colour. On the top of its
head

GUINEA ANTELOPE.

head there was a tuft of erect hairs ; and, between each eye and the nostrils, a cavity filled with a yellowish humour, which was oily and viscid, and became black and hard on being exposed to the air. This substance, the odour of which participates both of castor and musk, renews successively after the cavities are emptied. I was assured, that the cavities had no communication with the eyes ; and, that the thick humour they contained was different from that which is collected in the large angle of the eyes of Stags, and several other animals."

" Though," resumes Buffon, " this description of Dr. Grimm be incomplete, he nevertheless points out two characters so remarkable, that we easily recognised a head of a Senegal animal, sent us by M. Adanson, to belong to the Grimm : the first is, an enormous cavity below each eye, which penetrates so deep as to leave only a thin plate of bone between each cavity and the partition of the nose ; the second is, a bushy tuft of hair, reflected backward, on the top of the head. These characters sufficiently distinguish the Grimm from all the other Goats or Gazelles. It has, however, a resemblance

GUINEA ANTELOPE.

resemblance to both ; not only in the form of the body, but even in the horns : which are annulated towards the base ; furrowed longitudinally, like those of the Gazelle ; and, at the same time, directed horizontally backward, and very short, like those of the Small African Goat. Besides, this animal being much smaller than the Goats, Gazelles, &c. and having very short horns, seems to constitute the shade between the Goats, and the Chevrotains or Small Antelopes. In the species of the Grimm, the males alone appear to have horns : for the individual described and engraved by Dr. Grimm, had no horns ; and the head given us by M. Adanson had two short horns, nearly concealed among the hair, though still sufficiently apparent to be seen by the draughtsman. Besides, in the history of the Chevrotains, or Small Antelopes, we find that, in the Royal, or Guinea Antelope, the male alone has horns : which makes it probable, that the case is the same with the Grimm species ; which is more allied to the Small Antelopes, than to any other animal."

In the Supplement to this account, published
in

GUINEA ANTELOPE.

in his last edition, Buffon says, "Messieurs Vosmäer, and Pallas, have given descriptions of this beautiful animal, and a good figure of it, which we have here copied. It is worthy of remark, that the horns of the Grimm, preserved in the Royal Cabinet, bend a little forward at their points; while those described by Vosmäer, and Pallas, bend a little backward. The ears of the former are round at the extremities; but those of the latter terminate in a point. Is this a natural variety," demands Buffon, "or an error in the drawing? The Grimm of Vosmäer, and Pallas, has the point of the nose black, a black band extending from the nose along the chanfrin, and ending at the tuft of hair placed on the top of the front. The head in the Royal Cabinet has not this band. These slight differences, however, are not sufficient to constitute distinct species. M. Vosmäer calls this animal the Small Beautiful Buck of Guinea; probably, on account of it's elegance. But I shall retain the name of Grimm; because, under that appellation, it is known to all the naturalists.

"This animal," M. Vosmäer remarks,
"was

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“was a male; and one of the most beautiful and delicate creatures I ever beheld. It was sent from Guinea to Holland with thirteen others of the same species, and of both sexes. Twelve of them died during the voyage, and in this number were all the females; so there remained alive two males only; which were put into the menagerie of the Prince of Orange, where one of them died in the winter of 1764. According to our information, the females have no horns. These animals are extremely timid. Any noise, and particularly thunder, terrifies them. When alarmed, they express their fear, by blowing suddenly, and with great force, through their nostrils. That still alive, in 1766, was at first wild, but has now become pretty tame. It listens, when called by it's name, Tetje; and, when gently approached with a piece of bread in the hand, it allows it's head and neck to be stroked. It is so cleanly, that it suffers not the smallest particle of dirt to remain on any part of it's body; for this purpose, it often scratches itself with one of it's hind feet. This is the reason why it has received the appellation of Tetje; from Tettig, which signifies Neat, or Clean. However, if
any

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any person continues for some time to rub it's body, a white powder adheres to the fingers, like that which proceeds from horses when they are curried. This animal is extremely agile; and, when reposing, it frequently keeps one of it's fore-feet in an elevated and bended position, which gives it a very pleasing appearance. It is fed with bread, rye, and carrots; it likewise, spontaneously, eats potatoes. It is a ruminating animal; and discharges it's excrements in small balls, the size of which is considerable in proportion to the magnitude of the creature. This animal is about the size of a kid two months old; it's limbs are fine, and well proportioned to it's body. It's head is beautiful, and much resembles that of a Roebuck. The eye is lively, and full of fire. The nose is black and naked, but always moist. The nostrils are shaped like a long crescent: the edges of the muzzle are black. The upper lip, though not divided, has the appearance of being separated into two lobes. There is no hair on the chin: but, a little higher, there are, on each side, a kind of small whiskers; and, under the throat, there is a sort of wart garnished with hair." This, Buffon remarks, brings

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brings this animal still nearer to the Goat-kind; most of which have similar warts or excrescences on their throats. "The tongue," proceeds M. Vosmäer, "is rather round, than oblong or pointed. The horns are black; finely furrowed from top to bottom, and about three inches in length. They are perfectly straight, and terminate in a very sharp point. At the base, they are nearly three-quarters of an inch thick; and they are ornamented with three rings, which rise a little backward. The hairs on the front are straighter than the others; and, at the origin of the horns, they are coarse, grey, and crisped. Between the horns, the hair is more erect, and forms a kind of pointed black tuft, from which a stripe of the same colour descends, and loses itself in the nose. The ears are large; and have, on the outside, three cavities or depressions, directed from top to bottom. Internally, and at the summit, the ears are garnished with white short hair. The rest of the ears are naked, and black. The eyes are pretty large, and of a deep brown colour. The hair on the eye-lids is black, close, and long; especially, on the upper eyelid. About the eyes, there are some long hairs,

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hairs, but they are thinly dispersed. On both sides, between the eyes and nose, we see those remarkable cavities by which this animal is easily distinguished. These parts are naked, and black. In the middle, a cavity or depression appears, which is somewhat callous, and always moist. A small quantity of a viscid gummy humour distils from it; which soon hardens, and becomes black. The animal seems, occasionally, to throw off this excrementitious matter; for we find it hard and black on the stakes of his lodge, as if it had been wiped off. With regard to the odour, mentioned by Dr. Grimm, and his followers, I could never discover it. The under part of the neck, which is moderately long, is covered with pretty coarse hair, of a yellowish grey colour, like that of the head. But the throat, and upper part of the neck, are white. The hair on the body is black and stiff, though it be soft to the touch: that on the anterior parts is of a fine bright grey colour; farther back, it is a bright brown; toward the belly, it is grey; and, lower down, it is perfectly white. The legs are extremely slender, and blackish near the hoofs. The anterior parts of the
fore-

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fore-feet, as far as the knees, are adorned with a black band. They have no heels; but, in their place, there is a slight excrescence. The feet are cloven, and furnished with beautiful, black, pointed, smooth hoofs. The tail is very short, white, and marked above with a black band."

Pennant says, that the Guinea Antelope's neck and body are generally brown, mixed with cinereous and a tinge of yellow; the belly being white, and the tail black above, and white beneath. The specimen of a male, in the Leverian Museum, is of a bright bay colour, and the legs are cinereous. The colour, in fact, appears to be various.

"This species," Pennant observes, "extends from Guinea to the Cape of Good Hope; and it is known there by the name of the Duyker Bock, or Diving Goat. It lives always among the brush-wood: and, when it perceives the approach of a man, leaps up, and as suddenly squats down; then takes to flight; and, every now and then, springs into sight, to discover whether it is pursued."

Dr.

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Dr. Pallas says that, though the females are hornless, they are tufted in the same manner as the males. It seems, therefore, that Dr. Grimm, who first described the species, never saw any but the female.





DOMINICAN CARDINAL.

Published Aug. 13-1799, by Harrison, Cluse, & Co. N. 78, Fleet Street.

DOMINICAN CARDINAL.

THIS bird has been frequently described by naturalists, but seldom figured. We know, indeed, of no other figures, than that of Edwards, which we have copied; and another by Brisson, which appears to be very indifferently executed.

With the figure of Edwards, which we have somewhat reduced, we shall give his description—"It has," he says, "legs and feet rather strong than weak in proportion to its size. The bill is of a moderate size; the upper mandible dusky or horn-coloured, the lower whitish. The eyes are black, with dark hazel-coloured irides. The whole head is of a very beautiful red or scarlet colour; which colour reaches down the fore part of the neck, or throat, as far as the breast, and ends in a point. The upper side of the neck, the back, wings, and tail, are all of a black colour. The quills that fall next to the back are bordered round with white, as are the covert-feathers next above them; the lesser covert-feathers of the wings and the back have
a small

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a small mixture of grey; the feathers being, as it were, finely fringed with grey. The tail-feathers are edged with white. The sides of the neck, breast, and whole under side as far as the tail, are purely white. It has four toes, three standing forward, and one backward, after the usual manner, all of a brown colour. In brief, it may be described thus: the head is red; the upper side black, and the nether white."

The bird thus figured and described, Edwards informs us, was brought alive from Lisbon, by Mr. Paul Martyn: who put the following note under the original drawing—"Called the Dominican Cardinal. This bird is found only in the Brasils, at a great distance from any habitation."

"I believe," adds Edwards, "this bird has never yet been figured; though I find a description of a bird in Marcgrave's History of Brasil, under the name of Guiratirica, that can be no other than the above described; and any one, who will compare his description with mine, will, I dare say, be of my opinion.

Our

Our countryman, Mr. Willughby, has translated Marcgrave's description of this bird, which he calls the American Bullfinch. See his description, in his Ornithology. As I had an opportunity to draw this figure from the living bird, and the before mentioned authors not having given us any draught of it, I thought it worthy of publication, and trust that the public will be of my opinion. I have heard of several of them being brought to London, since I finished my draught."

From the above account of Edwards, it is evident that he knew nothing of Brisson's figure or description, published about the same time at Paris.

Brisson's description, in general, sufficiently agrees with that of Edwards. He says, however, that some of the feathers on the head are long enough to form a crest; and, that the tail is slightly forked: but there is no manifestation of any such appearances, even in his own figure. The female, he adds, differs from the male, in having the fore part of her head of a yellow orange-colour, sprinkled with
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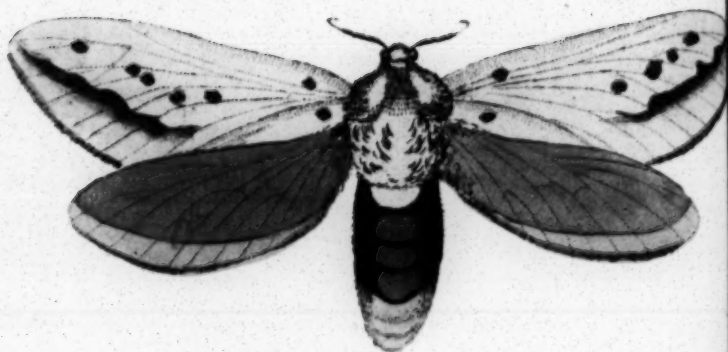
DOMINICAN CARDINAL.

little red points or spots ; instead of that part being all red, as in the male.

It is singular that Brisson, who calls this bird the Dominican Cardinal—" Le Cardinal Dominiquain"—as well as Edwards ; instead of Marcgrave's name *Guiratirica*, as quoted by Edwards from Willughby, gives us, for the Brazilian name, adopted by Marcgrave, Ray, Willughby, and Johnston, that of *Tije Guacu Paroara* : from whence Buffon has taken, simply, the term *Paroare* ; under which he describes our Dominican Cardinal, as a South American bird related to the Ring Sparrow.

The length of this bird, according to Brisson, from the tip of the bill to the tip of the tail, is six inches nine lines. Willughby describes it as the bigness of a Lark ; and says, the eyes are blue, and the ear-holes large. The lower mandible of the bill, he also notices, is not only white, but a little incarnate ; which corresponds with the colouring of Edwards's figure, though not remarkable in his description.





GHOST MOTII.

Published Aug. 5. 1799 by Harrison (Insc. &c. 1278. Hist. Nat.)

GHOST MOTH.

OF this beautiful Moth, we have figured both the Male and the Female, which greatly differ from each other. The latter possesses incomparably the most beauty.

The antennæ of the Female are very short, not being more than an eighth of an inch long; they are of a light brown colour. The eyes are a dark brown. The neck, and thorax, are the colour of yellow ochre. The superior wings are of a gold colour, having stains or spots of a bright brownish red placed in various parts: but the most remarkable is, a kind of bar; which, rising from the tips, crosses the fan tendons to the slip edge. In some species, this bar comes not quite so low; for they vary much from each other, so that two are hardly to be found with markings exactly alike. The inferior wings are of a dusky pale brown; which, towards the fan edges, softens to a reddish tan. The abdomen is the same; being of a dusky pale brown towards the thorax, but softening near the anus to a reddish tan.

The Male is considerably smaller than the Female.

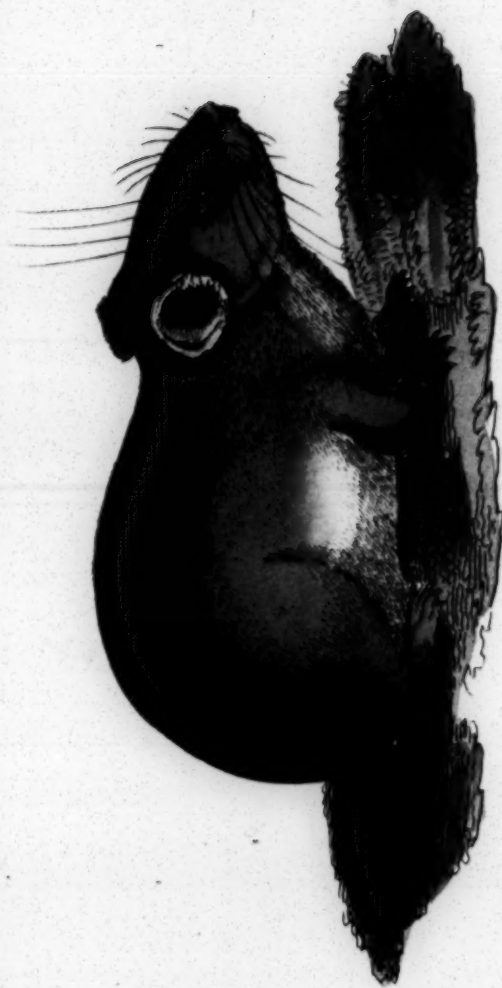
Female. The antennæ, head, thorax, and abdomen, are in colour similar to her's; but the wings are of a silver white, shining like sattin. The fringes are yellow.

The Caterpillar is hatched from a very small and perfectly round egg. It is of a dull white, like rice or virgin wax, when first laid, but in a few minutes after changes to a perfect black. The female, in laying, discharges them from the oviary with great force, as a pellet is discharged from a pop-gun. The Caterpillar, which feeds on the roots of the burdock, is of a cream colour, and somewhat glossy. The head is nut brown; and, on the back, there is a brown shining mark of a hard callous substance. It changes, in May, to a dark brown Chrysalis: and the Moth, which appears in June, flies in the dusk of the evening; playing in some one particular spot, where it hovers up and down a long time together, with a kind of motion resembling that of the Gnat. It particularly frequents church-yards, where it may be found in plenty. Hence, and perhaps from the white appearance of the Male, it is called the Ghost. Linnaeus's *Phal. Noct. Humili.*

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ALPINE HARE.

Published August 17, 1890 by Hermann & Co. 11 N. 4th St. New York.

ALPINE HARE.

THE *Lepus Alpinus*, or Mountain Hare, of Schreber, Pallas, and Zimmerman, is called, by Pennant, the Alpine Hare, which name we have adopted. It has sometimes been described as the Daurian Weasel, or *Mustela Daurica*, with a reddish back, a short thick body, and no tail.

By Schreber, it is characterised as having short rounded ears, and no tail; being of a bright bay colour, with brown ears and hind feet.

Pennant describes the Alpine Hare, as having short, broad, rounded ears; the head long; very long whiskers; and two very long hairs above each eye. The colour of the fur is, at the bottom, dusky; towards the ends, brightly ferruginous; the tips white: intermixed, there are several long dusky hairs; but, on first inspection, the whole seems of a bright bay. The upper part of the throat, however, is somewhat

ALPINE HARE.

somewhat ash-coloured: and the under parts of the body are a dirty white. The length of the animal examined by Mr. Pennant, was nine inches: but the size is said to vary, from seven to nearly ten inches in length; and the weight, from four ounces only, to a pound and a quarter.

These animals are first seen on the Altaic chain of mountains: and extend to Lake Baikal; and from thence, to Kamtschatka. They are said to be even found in the newly discovered Fox or Aleutian Islands. In the middle region of the snowy mountains, and the rudest spots, wooded, and abounding with herbs and moisture, they constantly fix their residence. Dwelling thus, in the most rugged and inaccessible shelves of the mountains, they form burrows in the clefts of the rocks, or live in the hollow trunks of decayed trees: in these situations they are found chiefly to reside in pairs; but not very unfrequently more together, according to the convenience of the respective abodes. They generally rest quiet during the day, except in cloudy weather, when they collect into small flocks, on the rocks, and utter
a voice,

ALPINE HARE.

a voice, or cry, resembling a loud whistle. This sound is said, by some, so nearly to approach that of the Sparrow, as frequently to deceive the hearers. "On the report of a gun," says Pennant, "they run into their holes: but soon come out again; supposing it to be a clap of thunder, to which they are so much used in their lofty habitations." We are far from certain, however, that Mr. Pennant is quite correct in stating the supposition of these animals; who, if they be really not afraid of the thunder to which they are accustomed, and mistake for it the report of a gun, can hardly feel so alarmed, on hearing the familiar sound, as to run terrified into their holes.

These animals, it seems, are to be classed among those provident creatures, who make timely provision for the coming rigours of an expected winter. They literally, indeed, "make Hay while the Sun shines!" For, in the month of August, they begin to cut down great quantities of soft, tender grass, and other herbs, chiefly the *Gramen Sylvaticum*, which they spread out to dry: this hay they collect together, about autumn, into large heaps; which
they

ALPINE HARE.

they place either beneath the over-hanging rocks, or between the chasms, or round the trunks of trees. These heaps are regularly formed into round or conical ricks; and they are of various sizes, according to the number of the society employed in making them. They are, sometimes, the height of a man and many feet in diameter; but, usually, they are about three feet high. Being covered, in winter, by the snow, the animals form a trodden path from their holes to these repositories of their food. Thus they wisely provide their winter stock; without which, being prevented by the depth of snow from quitting their retreats, in search of provision, they must necessarily perish.

“ They select, “ says Mr. Pennant, “ the best of vegetables, and crop them when in the fullest vigour, which they make into the best and greenest hay, by the judicious manner in which they dry it. These ricks are the origin of fertility among the rocks; for the reliques, mixed with the dung of the animals, rot in the barren chasms, and create a soil productive of vegetables.

“ These

ALPINE HARE.

“ These ricks are also of great service to that branch of mankind who devote themselves to the laborious employ of sable-hunting. for, being obliged to go far from home, their horses would often perish for want, if they had not the provisions of these industrious little animals to support them; which are easily to be discovered, by their height and form, even when covered with snow. It is for this reason, that this little beast has a name among every Siberian and Tartarian nation; which, otherwise, would have been overlooked and despised. The people of Jakutz are said to feed both their horses and cattle with the reliques of the winter stock of these Hares.

“ These animals,” adds Pennant, “ are neglected, as a food, by mankind; but they are the prey of Sables, and the Siberian Weasel, which are joint inhabitants of the mountains.”

They are much infested by the *Oestrus Leporinus*; a species of Gad-Fly, which lodges it's eggs in their skins about August and September, and often destroys them.

The

ALPINE HARE.

The female has two teats on the groin, and four on the breast.

Buffon does not appear to have known of the Alpine Hare; unless we may refer to this animal what he has said, in his Supplement to the article Hare.

“ It is universally known,” says he, “ that Hares make forms, and burrow not in the ground like rabbits. But I have been informed by an able naturalist, M. Hettlinger, Superintendant of the Pyrennean Mines, in a Letter from that Gentleman, dated at Baigory, July 16, 1774, that in the mountains near that place, the Hares often make holes in the clefts of rocks, which is not considered as remarkable.”

There is great probability, however, that the Hares mentioned by M. Hettlinger, are not very different from the common kind; since “ an able naturalist,” as Buffon states this gentleman to be, would certainly have mentioned in what respect they varied.

The

ALPINE HARE.

The smallness of the Alpine Hare, seems in some measure to justify those who have denominated it the Daurian Weasel. It appears, in fact, to partake of the Weasel, of the Rabbit, and of the Hare.

It's size strongly opposes the general observations of Buffon on the Common Hare.

“ The nature of the soil,” says this distinguished naturalist, “ has a considerable influence on the Hare, as well as on all other animals. The mountain Hares are larger than those of the plains, and likewise of a different colour. The former are browner, and have more white under the neck than the latter, which are almost red. In high mountains, and in northern regions, they become white during winter, and resume their usual colour in the summer. Only a few, and perhaps those are very old, continue white; for they all turn more or less white with age. The Hares of Italy, Spain, and Barbary, are smaller than those of France, and other northern nations.”

In another place, but still under the description

ALPINE HARE.

tion of the Hare, Buffon again asserts—"that Hares are larger, and stronger, in proportion to the coldness of the country which they inhabit." How potent an exception to this rule, which is certainly not altogether unfounded, do we find in the Alpine Hare!





GREATEST BULFINCH.

Published Aug. 17. 1799. by Harrison, Glass & Co. N. 7. 6. Fleet Street.

GREATEST BULFINCH.

THIS beautiful bird seems to have been greatly overlooked by naturalists. It was figured by Edwards of the natural size, which is about double that of the Common Bulfinch.

Edwards, indeed, gives us both the cock and the hen bird: the former is represented in the annexed figure.

“The shape of the bill,” says Edwards, “and the colour of the breast, agreeing with our Bulfinch, I suppose them both to belong to the same genus.”

His description of the male bird, which we have copied, is as follows—

“He has a pretty strong bill; the upper mandible arched, and over-hanging the lower a little, but not so remarkably as in Parrots, is of a black or dusky colour. The lower mandible is of a reddish flesh-colour next the throat,

GREATEST BULFINCH.

throat, the point is black. The whole head, throat, breast, and rump, are of a very fine red or scarlet colour. There passes from the nostrils, which are covered with dusky feathers, to the eyes, on each side, a black line. The hinder part of the neck, and back, are covered with black feathers tipped with scarlet, which makes a beautiful mixture. The wings are black: the greater quills, next the back, are tipped and bordered with white; those next the belly have narrow borders of red. The first and second rows of covert-feathers are tipped with white; which forms two oblique bars of white across each wing. The lesser coverts of the wings are a little fringed with red. The insides of the wings, sides under the wings, belly, and thighs, are of a light ash-colour. The covert-feathers under the tail are whitish. The tail is black above, and inclining to ash-colour beneath. The legs, feet, and claws, are formed, and stand, after the usual manner: they are of a blackish brown colour.

“ Two of these birds, which I take to be male and female, were brought from Hudson’s Bay

GREATEST BULFINCH.

Bay by Mr. Isham: who told me, they continue all the winter there; which is an argument of their being very hardy birds. Nature seems to have given them strong and hooked bills, the better to enable them to provide for themselves, by pecking out the buds of trees and shrubs that are hardly visible in the rigid winters of North America. It is not common to meet with birds of so gay a colour, in climates so far north: for it is observable that, in very northern countries, birds have no colour but white, black, or brown; and that they are all water birds, few or no land birds being found by the whale-fishers in Greenland.

“ Since I drew these birds, I happened to see, at Mr. Collet’s, a merchant, in Wellclose Square, London, two of these birds in cages. He told me, that they were sent to him from Norway; and, that they had moulted their feathers with him, and were not afterwards so beautiful as they were at first. One of them was, seemingly, coloured like our Greenfinch [Chloris.] A Swedish gentleman,” adds Edwards, “ lately in London, on seeing these drawings,

GREATEST BULFINCH.

drawings, told me that they were birds of his country ; and gave me their names, which I have lost. So that they prove to be birds common to the northern parts both of America and Europe. I believe, they have never been described."

It is much to be regretted, that Edwards lost the Swedish name of this bird, which might have led to more information on the subject. We speak in the singular number ; because we apprehend, that Edwards's plural—" their names," which would seem to imply that they were two different species or varieties—was a mere error in printing.

Were we disposed to alter names, instead of calling this bird the Greatest North American Bulfinch, as we have seen done, we should incline to make it, the Great Northern Bulfinch. We have, however, contented ourselves with describing it, after Edwards, as simply the Greatest Bulfinch.

It may be proper to remark, that Edwards does not absolutely insist on his other bird's being

GREATEST BULFINCH.

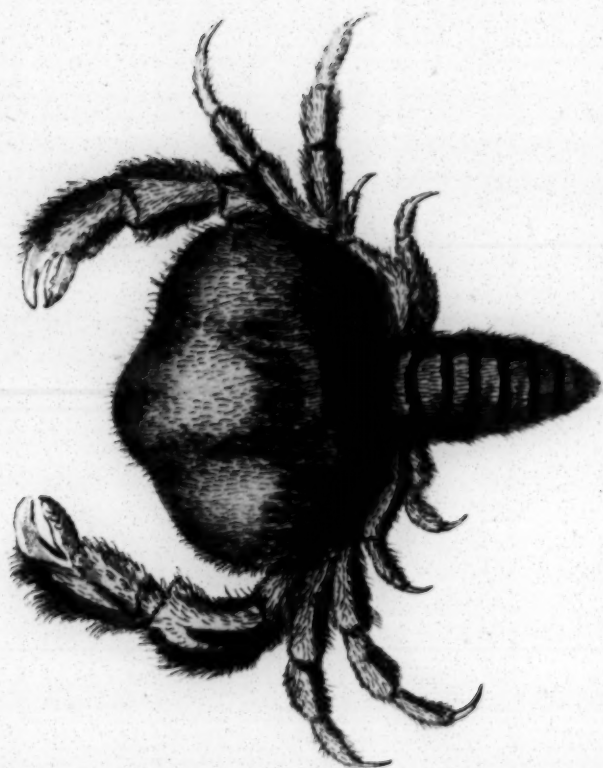
being the undoubted female, though we have little or no doubt on the subject. His words are—"I take it to be it's hen ; though, possibly, it may be a younger bird not arrived to perfection."

The figure, and description, which we shall give under the name of the Female Greatest Bulfinch, will enable our readers to judge for themselves, whether the differences are, or are not, any thing more than sexual; on which subject, with respect to birds not thoroughly known, there is often the greatest degree of uncertainty.

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FLAIRY CRAB.

little short. Length, 44 mm. of base of bill 20.5 mm. Length

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HAIRY CRAB.

IT is observed by Edwards, who first figured this curious Crab, that the creature has nothing extraordinary in it's general form. The tail, however, which he has extended, is usually turned under the belly of the living animal.

This Crab, besides it's greater claws, or holders, has four lesser legs on each side. It's holders are toothed on both the parts where they meet when closed; which gives the appearance of teeth in the fore-part of a mouth, and even affords some idea of jaws.

The Hairy Crab has obtained it's appellation, from being wholly covered with a fine hairy or mossy substance, of an obscure yellowish-green colour; except the tips of the legs, which are all of them white.

“ This Crab,” says Edwards, “ appears so much like the mossy coverings of the rocks and stones that lay on the sea-shores, that I
imagine

HAIRY CRAB.

imagine it preys on the smaller worms and insects that live among the sea-weeds; who may be deceived by the appearance of this Crab, and by that means become it's prey."





CEYLONESE DOG.

Published by the Singapore Press, No. 11, Malacca Street, Singapore.

CEYLONESE DOG.

THIS Dog we have taken from Pennant, who seems to have copied it from Vosmaer, by whom it is denominated *Le Chien Sauvage de Ceylan*.

It has, Pennant remarks, a long thick nose, which is blunt at the end; the ears, which are erect at bottom, point forward at their extremities; the legs are strong; and the claws more resemble those of a Cat, than of a Dog. The general colour of this animal is a cinereous yellow; the belly is ash-coloured; and the legs are almost entirely brown. The hair is soft, and close-set. The length of the body is twenty-two inches and a half; that of the tail, which tapers to a point, is sixteen inches. This animal, he adds, is a native of Ceylon, but it's history is quite unknown.

As the above is the whole of Pennant's description, were it not for the intimation which we receive from Vosmaer's name of the animal, it would not be possible to tell whether

CEYLONESE DOG.

ther this Dog is wild or domestic. The former, however, being manifest, we are to consider it as the Wild Dog of the Island of Ceylon; which, it seems singular, has never, till lately, been noticed by any naturalist.

What Buffon, who does not appear to have known of this animal, has said respecting the Wild Dog, generally, may probably be extended, in some degree, to that of Ceylon.

“ In desart and depopulated countries,” says this great naturalist, “ there are Wild Dogs, which in their manners differ not from Wolves, except by the facility with which they may be tamed. They unite in troops; and attack Wild Boars, and Bulls, and even Lions and Tigers. Though they have no knowledge of Man, when approached with gentleness, they soon soften, become familiar, and remain faithfully attached to their masters. By consulting what travellers have said concerning the Dogs of different countries, we find that all the Dogs of cold climates have long muzzles, and erect ears; that those of Lapland are small, and have long hair, erect
ears,

CEYLONESE DOG.

ears, and sharp muzzles; that the Siberian Dogs, and those called Wolf Dogs, are larger than the Lapland kind, but their ears are still erect, their hair is coarse, and their muzzle is sharp; that those of Iceland are nearly similar to the Siberian Dogs; and, in the same manner, that the native Dogs of the Cape of Good Hope, and other warm climates, have pointed muzzles, erect ears, long trailing tails, and clear but long rough hair; that, in still warmer climates, as at Madagascar, Madura, Calicut, and Malabar, the native Dogs have all long muzzles, erect ears; and a general resemblance to the Shepherd's Dog." He inclines, therefore, to an opinion, that the Shepherd's Dog approaches nearer to the primitive race, than any of the other kinds.

In his Supplement, Buffon tells us, that there is a race of Wild Dogs, of which he had seen two individuals, but had not an opportunity of either describing or delineating them. He adds, that there are, among Wild Dogs, different races, as well as among the domestic kinds. "M. Le Vicomte de Querhoënt," concludes he, "has been so ob-
liging

CEYLONESE DOG.

linging as to communicate to me a note, with regard to the Wild Dogs found in the environs of the Cape of Good Hope. He remarks that, at the Cape, there are numerous packs of Wild Dogs, as large as our largest kinds, whose skin is marked with various colours. They have erect ears, run with great swiftness, have no fixed residence, and destroy an incredible number of Deer. They are seldom killed; and are very difficult to be taken in snares, having an aversion to approach any thing which has been touched by Man. As their young are sometimes met with in the woods, attempts have been made to render them domestic; but they are so large, and so ferocious, that these attempts have always proved abortive."

It seems likely, however, that even these Cape Dogs may be tamed, by the arts and perseverance of Europeans: still they afford a strong exception to the general rule, that Dogs are domesticated with great facility. The Ceylo-nese Dog, though wild, is probably of a more tameable nature.





NUMIDIAN CRANE.

Published Aug. 25. 1779 by Harrison Russell & Co. N^o 78. Fleet Street

NUMIDIAN CRANE.

THIS elegant and very curious bird is the *Ardea Virgo*, of Linnæus and Gmelin; the *Grus Numidica*, of Klein and Brisson; the *Demoiselle de Numidie*, or *Demoiselle* of Numidia, of Buffon and Edwards; the *Dancing Bird*, of Pococke; and the *Numidian Crane*, of most other naturalists.

“The *Demoiselle* of Numidia,” says Buffon, “has all the proportions and the shape of the Crane, only on a smaller scale: both it’s port, and it’s garb, are the same; and there is the same distribution of colours in the plumage, only that the grey is purer and more pearly. Two white tufts of unwebbed and hairy feathers, falling on each side of the head, form a sort of head-dress; long, soft and silky hairs, of the finest black, lie on the crown of the head; similar feathers descend from the fore-part of the neck, and hang gracefully below it; and between the black quills of the wings there appear bending tufts,
which

NUMIDIAN CRANE.

which are long, and pendant. This beautiful bird has received the name of Demoisselle, or Miss, on account of it's elegant form, it's rich garb, and it's affected airs. It makes repeated reverences; it walks with a sprightly ostentation; and it often leaps, and springs, from gaiety, as if it meant to dance. This disposition, which in some degree exists with the Crane, is so striking in the Numidian bird, that for more than two thousand years, during which it has been known, authors have constantly denominated it from it's mimic gestures. Aristotle calls it the Actor, or Comedian; Pliny, the Dancer, or Vaulter; and Plutarch mentions it's frolics, and it's address. It appears even to imitate the actions which it beholds. Xenophon, in Athenæus, seems persuaded of this: "for," says he, "the fowlers rub their eyes before it with water which they pour into basons; and then, filling these up with bird-lime, they retire, and the bird, copying their example, rubs it's eyes and feet." Accordingly, Athenæus terms it, *Ανθρώπουμιμος*; or, the Imitator of Man. The Dancing Bird of Numidia seems also to have copied our vanity: it loves to be seen, and to exhibit itself;
it

NUMIDIAN CRANE.

it seems even to prefer shew to it's food; and follows after a person, as if to solicit another look.

“ These,” continues Buffon, “ are the remarks of the Academicians, on the Numidian Cranes, of which they had several in the Menagerie at Versailles. They compared their steps, their postures, and their gestures, to Gipsy dances; and Aristotle seems to allude to their manner of jumping, when he says, that “ they are caught when they dance opposite one another.”

“ Though this bird was famous among the ancients, it was little known, and seldom seen, in Greece or Italy; and, confined to it's own climate, it enjoyed a sort of fabulous celebrity. Pliny, after terming it, in one place, the Pantomime; joins it, in another, with the Syrens, the Griffins, and the Pegasus. It was late before the moderns were acquainted with it: they confounded it with the Scops, and Otus, of the Greeks, and the Asio of the Latins; on account of the odd gestures of that Owl, whose ears were supposed to be represented by the
long

NUMIDIAN CRANE.

long delicate filaments that hang from each side of the head of the Numidian Dancing Bird.

“ The six Demoiselles, which were kept some time in the menagerie, came from Numidia. We can find nothing more precise in naturalists, with regard to the countries which it inhabits. Travellers have met with it in Guinea, and it appears to be a native of the tropical parts of Africa : yet it would not be impossible to reconcile it to our climate, to naturalize it in our court-yards, and even to perpetuate the breed. The Numidian Cranes of the Royal Menagerie have propagated ; and the one which died last, at the age of twenty-four years, was hatched in it. This fact,” adds Buffon, “ was communicated to us, by order of the Marshal Duke De Mouchy, Governor of Versailles, and of the King’s Menagerie.” He subjoins, that the Academicians give very minute details of the six birds which they dissected. The gizzard was similar to that of a hen ; and, like all the granivorous birds, it contained bits of gravel.

Edwards,

NUMIDIAN CRANE.

Edwards, whose figure we have taken, observes that, the drawing being taken from life, as the bird walked in a garden, he could get no measures of it; "I shall, therefore," says he, "give them from the Memoirs of the Royal Academy at Paris, where a dissection of it may be seen. "From the point of the bill, to the ends of the feet extended, it was three feet and a half; the beak measured two inches." [I suppose, remarks Edwards, it does not mean, to the angles of the mouth; for that, I believe, would measure more.] "From the thigh bone, to the extremity of the greatest toe, was ten inches." [I suppose, observes Edwards, this last article means, from what we call the knee, to the end of the greater toe.] The above measures must be according to the standard foot of Paris. The bird appeared to me to be something less than a Heron."

The description of the bird figured, Edwards gives with his customary minuteness and accuracy. "The bill," says he, "though short for the Crane kind, appeared to me to be longer than the above measure: it is straight, and ends in a point; the thicker part next the
head

NUMIDIAN CRANE.

head is greenish, in the middle part it gradually becomes yellow, and the point is red. The irides of the eyes are of a shining red colour. The head, and upper part of the neck, are black; except the crown, which is grey. Immediately from behind each eye, springs forth a tuft of long, soft, white feathers; which tend backward, hang down behind in a very graceful manner, and wave with the least air when the bird is in motion. The fore-part of the neck is covered with soft, long and slender black feathers, which fall on the breast in a very pretty manner; sometimes close, at other times detached like the ends of a lady's tippet. The hinder part of the neck, the whole body, wings, and tail, are of a blueish ash-colour; except the great quills, which are dusky or black: the tips of the tail feathers are also blackish. It has pretty long legs, the feet not very long, all covered with dark or blackish scales; the claws are black. The legs are bare of feathers a good space above the knees.

“ Three of these birds were the property of his Grace the late Duke of Montague. They were

NUMIDIAN CRANE.

were kept at his house on Blackheath, where the Duke obliged me with a sight of them, in order to take draughts. I believe, the Cock and Hen differ little, or not at all, outwardly, in this species; for the above-mentioned three, and two more which I saw at Sir Charles Wager's, were all alike. Mr. N. Robert has published a Copper Plate, with several of these Birds, in all their dancing actions, from the birds kept in the Royal Menagerie, in the Park of Versailles. See his Book of Prints, from Nature, of the Birds of the Menagerie, &c. published at Paris, Anno 1676."

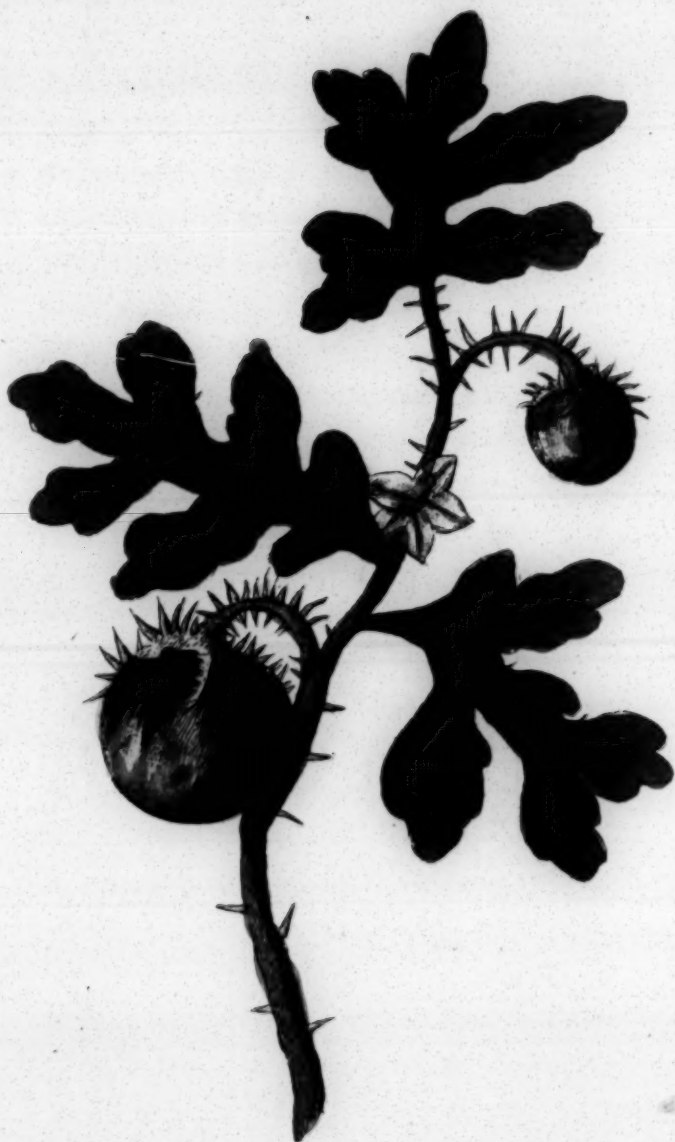
Goldsmith, who says the Numidian Crane is vulgarly called, by our sailors, the Buffoon Bird; and, by the French, the Demoiselle, or Lady; seizes, with avidity, the opportunity to characterise, from this circumstance, both countries. "The same qualities," says he, "have procured it these different appellations from two nations; who, on more occasions than this, look upon the same objects in very different lights. The peculiar gestures and contortions of this bird, the proper name of which is the Numidian Crane, are extremely singular;

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lar; and the French, who are skilled in the arts of elegant gesticulation, consider all it's motions as lady-like and graceful. Our English sailors, however, who have not entered so deeply into the dancing art, think that, while thus in motion, the bird cuts but a very ridiculous figure. It stoops; rises; lifts one wing, then another; turns round; sails forward, then back again: all which highly diverts our seamen; not imagining, perhaps, that all these contortions are but the aukward expression, not of the poor animal's pleasures, but it's fears.

“ The ancients,” adds Goldsmith, “ have described a Buffoon Bird; but there are many reasons to believe that their's is not the Numidian Crane.” We should have been glad to have seen some of these reasons; for, at present, we cannot but suspect, that the doctor has derived them from a misapprehension of what has been advanced in that respect by Buffon, who is doubtless of the directly opposite opinion. The moderns have mistaken what the ancients meant.





BOMURRA CAMMERAL.

Published Aug. 24 1799 by Harrison, Glasse & Co. N^o 8. Fleet Street.

BOMURRA CAMMERRAL.

HAVING obtained, from the friend to whom we are indebted for the original drawing of this plant, the name by which the aborigines of New South Wales distinguish it, we are induced to preserve the native appellation; though it certainly conveys no idea to the mind of any person unacquainted with the rude jargon of that people. The European settlers, however, we are informed, from the great resemblance which they thought they could perceive between this plant, and the Potatoe Apple of Europe, generally called it the Potatoe Apple Fruit. Indeed, it must be acknowledged that, as well from the fruit, as the blossom, and even the leaf, if we except the prickles, there is much of the general appearance of the Common Potatoe plant.

So imperfect is our information respecting this curious plant, that we have even been unable to discover, with any sort of certainty, whether the similarity which so forcibly struck our
European

European settlers, between the visible external growth of this plant and our Potatoe, induced them diligently to search the soil for a more essential resemblance of fruit beneath the earth, which they might naturally indulge some reasonable hope to find. Long, it may be presumed, had the Common Potatoe enriched the earth, before it was suspected by mankind, that a plant then apparently so unpromising, possessed a fructification at the root, capable of ever adding to the number of our most substantial vegetable foods: and, even after the first discovery of the root, it might be, and probably was, a very considerable length of time, before the disagreeable earthy and austere taste, which it has in it's natural state, was found to be compleatly changed by the culinary arts of boiling or roasting. The pursuit of this idea might not prove unamusing; but the present would, perhaps, be deemed no fit occasion, though it has certainly given birth to a long train of such reflections in our minds: we may, however, be indulged with adding, that the accidental roasting of the Potatoe, by the act of burning that plant, in common with other weeds or roots, most probably furnished

man

man with his first intimation that it was "good for food."

To the future we must leave, whether the Bo-mur-ra Cam-mer-ral, as the natives pronounce the name of this fruit, is or is not, in reality, the Apple Fruit of a Potatoe, or some correspondent edible root.

At present, we can only add, from the slight information received, that the size of the manifest fruit is about that of an Apricot, but perfectly round; that, when ripe, it is not very unlike a Nectarine, in colour, odour, and flavour; that the seed, which is oblong, and of a reddish brown colour, is nearly the size of Hemp Seed, and is regularly deposited in circular cells approaching the top of the fruit, from whence proceed two rows of similar seeds, uniting and forming angles at the centre of the circular cells, and having all together, somewhat of the general appearance of the inside of the Pomegranate; and, that the natives, who eat the fruit when ripe, and are very fond of it, say that it is unfit to be eaten, and even dangerous, till it is quite ripe.

The

BOMURRA CAMMERRAL.

The plant is exactly as represented by the annexed figure, in stalk, in leaf, in flower, and in fruit.





BRASILIAN PORCUPINE.

MUCH is written by Buffon, to prove that this animal, which he calls the Coendou, is not a Porcupine. It appears to us, however, that he has, on this occasion, accused others of confusion, at the moment when he was himself confounding objects which they had judiciously severed.

Neither the figure nor the description of Buffon agree with the Brazilian Porcupine: instead of which, he presents, according to Pennant, the Mexican Porcupine, which is certainly a widely different animal from that of Brasil, though still a species of Porcupine. We are of opinion, that Buffon has confounded the two together, without being well acquainted with either; and, of course, without being qualified to make the due discriminations. Yet, as usual, from what he has collected, and what he has remarked, information is to be extracted by the intellectual refiner; who knows how judiciously to separate what is more precious than gold, from what

BRASILIAN PORCUPINE.

what is far more contaminating to minds, than the foulest dross is to metals.

On Pennant, however, we must chiefly rely, for our description of the Brazilian Porcupine. He has given, it is true, but little; yet, as it is almost wholly what may be denominated practical, and his veracity stands unimpeachable, it is of more real value, for the present purpose, than a volume of mere theory.

The Brazilian Porcupine, then, appears to be the Tlaquatzin, of Hernandez; the Ourico Cachiero, of Marcgrave and of Piso; the Iron Pig, of Nieuhoff; the *Hystrix Americanus*, of Ray; the *Hystrix Prehensilis*, *Hystrix Cauda Longissima*, and *Hystrix Americanus Major*, of Linnæus; the *Hystrix Longius Caudatus*, or Gouandou, of Barrere; the Chat Epinoux, of Des Marchais; and the Cuandu, of the Brasilians.

“ It has a short, blunt nose; and long, white whiskers. Beneath the nose, there is a bed of small spines. The top of the head, the back, the sides, and the base of the tail, are covered with

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with spines. The longest of these spines, on the lower part of the back and tail, are three inches in length. They are very sharp; and of a white colour, barred near their points with black: the skin, to which they closely adhere, is naked between them. As they approach the belly, they are shorter and weaker; and, on the breast, belly, and lower part of the legs, are converted into dark brown bristles. The feet are divided into four toes; the claws are very long; and in the place of the thumb there is a great protuberance. The tail, which is eighteen inches long, is slender, and tapers towards the end. For the last ten inches, it is almost naked, having only a few hairs; and, in that length, there is a strong prehensile quality."

Thus far, we may presume on the facts, stated by Pennant; who had an opportunity of describing it, though this species is seldom brought into Europe, from a specimen some time in the possession of Mr. Greenwood: "who," adds Pennant, "was so obliging as to permit me to have a drawing made of it, from which a very faithful figure is here given."

M. De

BRASILIAN PORCUPINE.

M. De Buffon," concludes Pennant, "has made mention of this animal in his work; but unjustly reproaches Marcgrave with confounding it with the Mexican species."

In what even Pennant remarks respecting this animal's habits, &c. which he has also been under the necessity to compile, we suspect some confusion. "It inhabits," he says, "Mexico and Brasil, and extends to Chili." If this be correct, it should have had somewhat more than a local appellation, confined to one single country which it inhabits; since, for aught that appears to the contrary, it is equally the Porcupine of Mexico, of Chili, &c. and may seem to excuse, if not to justify, Buffon's confusion of two very different animals. The Mexican Porcupine, according to Pennant, seems confined to the mountains of Mexico: it is of a dusky colour, with very long bristles intermixed with the down; the spines are three inches long, slender, and varied with white and yellow, but scarcely apparent, except on the tail. Hernandez tells us, that this animal grows to the bulk of a middle-sized dog; and that its tail, though thicker
and

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and shorter than the Brazilian Porcupine's, is likewise naked and free from spines, from the middle to the end. It lives on the summer fruits, and may be easily tamed. Pennant says, that the Brazilian Porcupine lives in the woods; preys not only on fruits, but poultry; sleeps in the day, preys at night; makes a noise with it's nostrils, as if out of breath; grunts like a sow; and grows very fat. It's flesh," he adds, "is white, and very good. It climbs trees, but very slowly; and, in descending, twists it's tail round the branches, for fear of falling. It is incapable of shooting it's quills—as, indeed, are all other Porcupines—and may be tamed. Piso says, there is a greater and a lesser kind."

Pennant has omitted to mention the size of our Brazilian Porcupine; but, from the length of the tail, some idea may be formed. It is, perhaps, about the same magnitude as the Mexican Porcupine; being, certainly, of the largest kind of the two varieties.

Buffon seems sensible of some uncertainty, in his account of the Coendou. "I acknowledge,

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ledge, indeed," says he, "that though the Coendou and Hoitztlacuatzin are probably the same animal, their identity is not so certain as that of the Great and Small Coendou. However this matter stands," adds Buffon, "the Coendou is not the Porcupine." This is a point the great naturalist will not give up, and the reason is evident—"it is found," says he, "through the whole continent of America, from Brasil, and Guiana, as far as Louisiana, and the southern parts of Canada—but the Porcupine is confined to the warm regions of the Old Continent!

"Of late," says Buffon, at his commencement of this very article, "the history of animals has been solely composed by men who are prejudiced with methodical arrangements." In this there is certainly some truth; but has not he, also, his prejudices? Who, indeed, is altogether without them?

In the Voyages de la Hontan, it is said—
"We spied a Porcupine on a small tree; which we cut down, for the pleasure of seeing the animal fall. He is very fat, and the natives

. BRASILIAN PORCUPINE.

natives eat his flesh. Denis, too, in his Description de l'Amerique, remarks that the flesh is very good; and, that it is scalded like that of the Hog. But the female Indians previously pull off all the quills from the back, of which they make various trinkets. After being scalded, washed, and roasted on a spit, it is of equal value with a Pig.

In Buffon's supplement to this article, which seems referable to our Brazilian Porcupine, rather than to the Mexican species, he observes that, "there are, in Guiana, two species of Coendous. The largest, weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds, keep always on the highest trees. They eat nothing in the day-time. Their odour is very strong, and is scented at a great distance. The females bring forth their young, to the number of two, in the holes of trees. They feed on the leaves of these trees, and are not very common. Their flesh is extremely good; and the Negroes prefer it to that of the Paca. According to M. De la Borde, the two species never mix. They are not found in pairs, except in the season of love. At other times, they are solitary;

BRASILIAN PORCUPINE.

tary ; and the females never quit the tree in which they have brought forth. These animals are apt to bite ; but their bite is neither strong nor dangerous.

“ The small species usually weigh about six pounds. They are not more numerous than the others. The Tigers are deadly foes to the Coendous ; and they never appear on the ground during the day.”





SNOW BIRD.

Published Aug. 31, 1799 by Harrison, Cluse & Co. No. 78. Fleet Street.

SNOW BIRD.

THIS delicate bird is the *Avis Nivalis*, of Linnæus; the *Fringilla Nivalis*, of Brisson and Gmelin; *Le Pinson de Nieve*, or *La Niverolle*, of Buffon; the Snow Bird of Edwards; and the Snow Finch, or Snow Bird, of most other naturalists.

It is remarked by Edwards, whose figure we have copied, that this bird agrees, exactly, in size and shape, with our Great Pyed Mountain Finch, or Brambling; [*Montifringilla Major*:] of which genus, he asserts, it is certainly another species; if it be not that very individual species itself, changed to this white colour by the coldness of the northern climate.

“The bill,” says this inimitably accurate ornithologist, “is of a brown colour next the head, and blackish at the point. The lower mandible has on each side an angle, which is received into cavities, or dents, on the side of the upper mandible. In the roof of the mouth,

SNOW BIRD.

mouth, there is a knob, or rising, as in the Bunting and Yellow Hammer; (I have also observed the same in our Great Pyed Mountain Finch, though it be not taken notice of by authors;) which is supposed to help them to bruise or break hard grain. The head, neck, and whole under side of the bird, are white; except a small black spot on the hinder part of the head. The back, and the feathers immediately covering the tail, are black; the rump, between them, is white. The quills, for the first three or four next the back, are black; the next to them, or the middle ones, are white; the largest or outermost quills, are black at their tips, and white at their bottoms. All the covert-feathers of the wings are white, except a few that fall over the black quills next the back, the covert feathers within-side of the wings are also white. The tail is composed of twelve feathers; the six middlemost are black, and three on each side are white, with a small dash of black down their shafts at the tips. The legs, feet, and claws, are of the common structure in small birds, all of a black colour."

Edwards adds—"This bird was brought from

SNOW BIRD.

from Hudson's Bay, by Mr. Isham. He says, it is one of the first small birds that appear in the spring, while the earth is yet covered with snow, which has given it the name of Snow Bird. In Linnæus's History of Swedish Animals, this same bird is described and figured. See p. 73. *Avis Nivalis*. Tab. 1. Fig. 194. so that this bird proves to be equally an inhabitant of Europe and America. Some time since, being informed that there were some Snow Birds brought alive from Hudson's Bay, I went on board a ship to see them, and found them to be no other than our Great Pyed Mountain Finch. This was about the latter end of September, when the perfect whiteness and blackness was changed into a brown and yellowish colour, with some white: so that, I believe, this and our's do not specifically differ; but that they are changed white in the extreme cold and northern parts of the world, as most other animals are, during the winter season. Mr. Catesby, in his History of Carolina, has figured and described a much smaller bird than this by the same name. His description is—"The Snow Bird. The bill of this bird is white; the breast and belly
white;

SNOW BIRD.

white; all the rest of the body black, but in some places dusky, inclining to lead-colour. In Virginia and Carolina, they appear only in winter, and in snow they appear most." The Common Magpye," Edwards concludes, "was brought from Hudson's Bay with this bird."

We shall subjoin to this account, the entire description of Buffon, though it affords very little additional information.

"This appellation," says he—that of the Snow Finch—"is probably founded on the white colour of the throat, breast, and all the under part of this bird; and, also, on the circumstance of it's inhabiting the cold countries, and scarcely appearing in temperate climates, except in winter, and when the ground is covered with snow. It's wings, and tail, are black and white. The head and upper part of the neck, are cinereous; in which it resembles the Chaffinch. The upper part of the body is of a grey brown, varied with lighter colour. The superior coverts of the tail are entirely black; and so are the bill and the legs.

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legs. Its total length is seven inches; the bill is seven lines; the legs are nine lines and a half; the alar extent is twelve inches; the tail is two inches and seven lines, and stretches eight or nine lines beyond the wings."

The judicious reader will have perceived, that Buffon's description carefully avoids any particular designation of country; and thus escapes the to him unwelcome fact, that this bird is an inhabitant of Europe, as well as of America.

The Snow Bird of Catesby is said to be the *Emberiza Hyemalis*, in the Linnæan system; the *Hortulanus Nivalis Niger*, of Brisson; the Black Bunting, of Pennant and Latham; and the Jacobine Bunting, of Buffon. This last naturalist describes it as a variety of the *Ortolan de Neige*, or Snow Bunting; which some class with the Larks, but Linnæus is thought to have referred it with greater propriety to the Buntings. "These birds," says Buffon, speaking of the Snow Buntings, "do not perch. They continue always on the ground; where they run, and trip about,

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about, like our Larks, to which they are also similar in their port, in their size, in their long spurs, &c. but differ in the shape of the bill and tongue, in their plumage, in their migrations, and in their arctic abodes, &c."

The size seems but little inferior to that of our Snow Bird, or Snow Finch, which it approaches in many particulars. Buffon makes the total length six inches and a half; but others have said, that the Snow Bunting is only the size of the Chaffinch.





BLACK & YELLOW SWALLOW TAIL.

Published Aug. 31 1899 by The Librarian (Post Office No. 98, Clark Street.

BLACK AND YELLOW SWALLOW-TAIL.

THIS beautiful Butterfly is of English production. It was first figured by Edwards, from a subject sent to him out of Norfolk. "The body," says he, "is of a dusky colour. The upper wings are yellow and dusky, with some black in the divisions, best expressed by the figure. The lower wings are also yellow, with some blue and black, with a round red spot on each wing."

Moses Harris seems to have figured and described this Butterfly, in his celebrated Aurelian, under the simple name of the Swallow-Tail. In this, however, the round red spot mentioned by Edwards, has a segment of about one-third of a blueish colour. The dusky parts are also blacker. Besides the red, or red and blue, spot in each wing, the Male, according to Harris, has two oblong spots, or markings, of red, on the under side of each under wing.

On the 10th of September 1760, Mr. Harris received, from the Rev. Mr. Ray, of Redland, near Bristol, several Swallow-Tailed Caterpillars. He fed them on Carrot Greens,
which

BLACK AND YELLOW SWALLOW-TAIL.
HAT-VOILAWE

which they eat freely. In about three days, some of them became full fed. They then forsook the food, getting on the sides and corners of the cage, where they remained fixed and motionless: after resting two days in this manner, he found that one of them had fastened his tail to the wood, by a small white spinning, and was very busy in making a fine white silken thread, the ends of which were fixed, one on each side, pretty near the head. "I could not," says our Aurelian, "help admiring, with what care and pains he worked, to make it strong; rubbing, with his mouth, backward and forward, with such a motion as the shoemakers use in waxing their ends. When finished, he put his head under or through it, and the thread then fell across his back; but the thread now appeared too big for him. After this, he remained two days more: during which time, he shortened, and grew thicker; and, at length, changed into the Chrysalis. The Flies appeared the middle of May."

From this first brood, there proceeds another, which appears in the Fly state in August. The second brood goes through the winter in the Chrysalis state.





VENNEC. OR ZERDA.

FENNEC; OR, ZERDA.

THIS curious little animal, has given rise to much altercation, respecting both it's nature and it's name.

Mr. Pennant, who calls it, with most naturalists, the Zerda, has given us the figure, as first published by Skioldebrand, at Stockholm, in 1777; which he has accompanied with the following account.

"It has," he says, "a very pointed visage; long whiskers; large bright black eyes; very large ears, of a bright rose-colour, internally lined with long hairs, the orifices of which are so small as not to be visible, and probably covered with a valve or membrane; legs and feet like those of a Dog; and a taper tail. The colour, between a straw and pale brown. It's length, from nose to tail, ten inches; the ears, three inches and a half long; the tail, six; and the height, not five. It inhabits the vast Desart of Saara, which extends beyond Mount Atlas;

Atlas; is called, by the Moors, Zerda; burrows in the sandy ground, which shews the use of the valves to the ears; is so excessively swift, that it is very rarely taken alive; feeds on insects, especially Locusts; sits on it's rump; is very vigilant; barks like a Dog, but much shriller, and that chiefly in the night; and never is observed to be sportive. Dr. Sparman suspects, that he saw it during his travels in Caffraria. We are indebted to Mr. Eric Skioldebrand, the late Swedish Consul at Algiers, for our knowledge of this singular animal. He never could procure but one alive, which escaped before he examined it's teeth. The genus is very uncertain. The form of the head, and legs, and some of it's manners, determined us to place it here." [Among the Dog species.] "That which was in possession of Mr. Skioldebrand, fed freely from the hand, and would eat bread or boiled meat. Mr. Skioldebrand had a drawing made of the animal; and we are informed, that he communicated a copy of it to Mr. Bruce, at that time the British Consul at Algiers. This is a secret betrayed by Dr. Sparman; which brings on him the wrath of Mr. Bruce, expressed

pressed in terms I cannot repeat. Mr. Bruce claims the honour of the drawings; and asserts, that Mr. Skioldebrand acquired the copy by unfair means; that he corrupted his servant, and gained his end. This never would have been known, but by the lucky accident of a death-bed repentance: the poor lad fell ill; nor could he depart in peace, till he had discharged his conscience by a full confession of his grievous crime. The world will probably think—

“Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice
nodus Inciderit.”

“M. De Buffon has given a figure of this animal, communicated to him by Mr. Bruce; but, from his authority, ascribes to it a different place, and different manners. He says, that it is found to the south of the Palus Tritonides, in Lybia; that it has something of the nature of the Hare, and something of the Squirrel; and that it lives on the Palm Trees, and feeds on the Fruit. When Mr. Bruce favoured the public with his splendid work, he gives, in his fifth volume, a different account. From a Hare, or a Squirrel, it is converted into a Weasel; and the place of it's habitation is
changed

changed from the Palus Tritonides, to Biscara; a southern province of Mauritania Cæsariensis, many hundred miles from the first position. I will not dare to fix any genus to this curious and seemingly anomalous animal. To judge by Mr. Bruce's, or Mr. Skoldebrand's, figure—(I will not attempt to decide the property)—it has all the appearance of the Vulpine. It's face strongly shews the alliance; and the length and strength of limbs are other proofs, very satisfactory proofs, of it's being no more able, with limbs so formed, to climb a tree, than a Dog. All the Weasel tribe have very short legs: they can climb; they do creep. Our great Ray, makes the last the character of the class: and, for that reason, stiles them, Vermineum Genus; the Vermes, or Worm-like Class. Had the figure received that form of limb, I would have assented to the genus; nor ever have troubled the public, or myself, with my difference of opinion with the great traveller."

This is the account of Mr. Pennant: but we must not overlook the very copious history and description by Mr. Bruce; whose
authority

authority has, perhaps, been too little regarded. We mean not to justify his asperities; nor do we implicitly receive all that he has asserted. On the contrary, we have a respectable opinion of talents which he traduces; and shall even demonstrate, that he is not always consistent with himself.

“ The name of this animal,” says Mr. Bruce, “ all over Africa, is El Fennec. Such was the name of that I first saw at Algiers, and such it is called in the many Arabian books that have described it. This name having no obvious signification in Arabic, it’s derivation has given rise to many ill-founded guesses.” The name of Jerda, which has been given to it by most naturalists, Mr. Bruce supposes, “ is the sweetest translation of the word Jerd, or Jerda:” but, besides other differences, he asserts, “ the Jerd, which is an animal well known both in Africa and Arabia, has no tail.

“ Gollius,” remarks Mr. Bruce, “ says that it is a Weasel; and so say all the Arabians. He calls it, *Mustela Fœnaria*, the Hay Weasel;

Weasel; from Fœnum, Hay, that being the materials of which he builds his nest. But this derivation cannot be admitted; for there is no such thing known as Hay, in the country where the Fennec resides. But, supposing that the dry grass in all countries may be called Hay, still Fœnum, a Latin word, could not be that which would express it in Africa. But when we consider, that long before, and even after, Alexander's conquest, down as low as the tenth century, the language of these countries behind Egypt was chiefly Greek, an etymology much more natural and characteristic will present itself in the word Φοινίς, a Palm Tree; whence comes Phœnicus, adjective, of or belonging to the Palm or Date Tree. Gabriel Sionita says, (Clem. 1. part. 1.) the Fennec is a White Weasel, that lives in Sylvis Nigrorum; that is, in the Woods of the Melano Gætuli; where, indeed, no other tree grows but the Palm tree: and this just lands us in the place from which the Fennec was brought to me at Algiers; in Biscara, Beni-Mezzab, and Werglah. It will be observed, that he does not say, it is an animal of Nigritia: for, that country being within the tropical

FENNEC; OR, ZERDA.

tropical rains, many other trees grow, besides the Palm, and there the Date does not ripen; and, by it's very thin hair, and fine skin, this creature is known at first sight to belong to a dry warm climate. But, to leave no sort of doubt, he calls him Gætulian, which shews precisely what country he means. There, in the high Palm Trees, of which this country is full, he writes, the Fennec builds it's nest, and brings up it's young. Giggeius tells us, that their skins are made use of for fine pelisses; Ibu Beitar, that quantities of this fur is brought from the interior parts of Africa; and Damir and Bazi say, that their skins are used for summer pelisses. Vid. Epist. J. Caii, Angli ad Gesnerum."

This, we conceive, the reader will agree, with us, is a sufficient display of our traveller's learning, and his authorities.

Besides the Fennec which Mr. Bruce had at Algiers, he met with another at Tunis: it had come last from the island of Gerba, and had been brought there by the Caravan of Gadem, or Fezzar. He bought one at Senaar;
from

from whence it came he knew not, but he kept it a considerable time. "All these animals," says he, "found at several times, did exactly resemble the first one seen at Algiers. They were known by the name of Fennec, and no other; and said to inhabit the Date villages, where they built their nests upon trees: perfectly conformable to what the Arabian authors, whether Naturalists or Historians, had said of them. Though his favourite food seemed to be Dates, or any sweet fruit, yet I observed he was very fond of eggs. Pigeons eggs, and small birds eggs, were first brought him, which he devoured with great avidity: but he did not seem to know how to manage the eggs of a Hen; yet, when broke for him, he eat it with the same voracity as the others. When he was hungry, he would eat bread, especially with honey or sugar. It was very observable, that a Bird, whether confined in a cage near him, or flying across the room, engrossed his whole attention. He followed it with his eyes, wherever it went, nor was he at this time to be diverted by placing biscuit before him; and it was obvious, by the great interest he seemed to take in it's motions,

FENNEC; OR, ZERDA.

motions, that he was accustomed to watch for victories over it, either for his pleasure or his food. He seemed very much alarmed at the approach of a Cat, and endeavoured to hide himself, but shewed no symptom of preparing for any defence. I never heard he had any voice. He suffered himself, not without some difficulty, to be handled, in the day, when he seemed rather inclined to sleep; but was exceedingly unquiet, and restless, so soon as night came, and always endeavouring his escape: and, though he did not attempt the wire, yet with his sharp teeth he very soon mastered the wood of any common bird-cage. From the snout to the anus he was about ten inches long; his tail was five inches and a quarter, and near an inch on the tip of it was black. From the point of his fore-shoulder, to the point of his fore-toe, was two inches and seven-eighths. He was two inches and a half from his occiput to the point of his nose. The length of his ears was three inches and three eighths. These were doubled, or had a plait, at the bottom, on the outside. The borders of his ears, in the inside, were thick covered with soft white hair; but the middle
part

FENNEC; OR, ZERDA.

part was bare, and of a pink or rose-colour. They were about an inch and a half broad, and the cavities within very large. It was very difficult to measure these: for he was very impatient at having his ears touched; and always kept them erect, unless when terrified by a Cat. The pupil of his eye was large and black, surrounded by a deep blue iris. He had strong, thick mustachoes; the tip of his nose very sharp, black, and polished. His upper jaw reached beyond the lower, and had four grinders on each side of the mouth. It has six fore-teeth in each jaw. Those in the under jaw are smaller than the upper. The canine or cutting teeth are long, large, and exceedingly pointed. His legs are small, and his feet very broad: he has four toes, armed with crooked, black, sharp claws; those on his fore-feet more crooked and sharp than behind. All his body is nearly of a dirty white, bordering on cream-colour: the hair of his belly rather whiter, softer, and longer, than the rest; and, on it, a number of paps, but he was so impatient it was impossible to count them. He very seldom extended or stiffened his tail, the hair of which was harder. He had a very sly and wily appearance."

In

FENNEC; OR ZERDA.

In our great traveller's description, there are some literary inaccuracies, too obvious to need enumeration. The remarks which we have to make are more important.

When Buffon, many years ago, published his figure—"We here give," says he, "the figure of an undescribed animal; the drawing of which was made by the Chevalier Bruce, who permitted me to copy it. The animal, which we shall call Anonymous, till we learn it's real name, has some similarities to the Hare, and others to the Squirrel. Mr. Bruce gave the following account of it in writing—"In Lybia, on the south side of the Lake, formerly called Palus Tritonides, there is a very singular animal, from nine to ten inches long, with ears nearly as long as the half of the body, and proportionably broad; a circumstance which takes place in no other quadruped, except the Long-Eared Bat. It's muzzle resembles that of the Fox; and yet it seems to approach nearer to that of the Squirrel. It lives on the Palm Trees, of which it eats the fruit. It has short retractile claws, and is a very beautiful creature. It's colour is white, mixed with a little

little grey, and a bright yellow. The inside of the ears is naked in the middle only. They are covered with brown hair, mingled with yellow, and garnished within with large white hairs. The end of the nose is black; the tail yellow, and black at the point. The tail is pretty long, but of a different form from that of the Squirrel; and all the hair, both on the body and tail, is very soft."

This is Mr. Bruce's written account; and yet he accuses Dr. Sparman of attacking the description given of this animal, "in a conversation with the Count De Buffon at Paris." That Mr. Bruce's two descriptions vary, is as certain, as that a conversation differs from an account in writing. Nor is it a little extraordinary that, when he gave the Count De Buffon his figure and description, he neither mentioned it's name, nor the material circumstance of having ever possessed the animal.

These are among the many observations which have occurred to us. Our readers must make their own inferences.

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ASTER SERRATA, OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Published, Sep. 7. 1799, by Harrison, Glasse & Co. W 7 B. Fleet Street.

ASTER SERRATA,
OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIS elegant and truly beautiful plant, which we have denominated the Aster Serrata of New South Wales, is chiefly found to flourish, like most of the other fine flowering shrubs of that delightful country, in a coarse gravelly soil.

The shrub rises to the height of about three feet; and it's leaves, which are regularly serrated, grow all very erect. It is remarked, that they are of a substance which has more the appearance of painted paper than of leaves; and this observation, it seems, is applicable to many other shrubs, and several trees, of New South Wales.

The Flowers are of a beautiful sanguineous hue, somewhat between a crimson and a scarlet; each consisting of six leaves, which form a most elegant Star. It is from this circumstance, with the additional notice of the Serrated Leaf, which is of a beautiful green colour,

ASTER SERRATA, OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

lour, that we have called the plant faithfully represented in the annexed print, the Aster Serrata of New South Wales.

It is without odour; but, as the Bees are observed to be peculiarly fond of hovering about the flowers, it probably partakes of the melliferous quality, which so distinguishes most of the flowers, and flowering shrubs, of that fine country.

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AMERICAN KING-FISHER.

Published Sep 7. 1797 by Harris and Lane & Co No 8. Fleet Street.

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AMERICAN KING-FISHER.

THIS bird is the *Alcedo Alcyon*, of Linnaeus; the *Ispida Brasiliensis Cristata*, of Brisson; and the American King-Fisher, of Catesby and Edwards. Marcgrave describes it under it's Brazilian name Jaguacati-Guacu; the Portuguese appellation is Papapeixe; and Buffon gives it as the Jaguacati, or third great species of the King-Fishers of the New Continent. It is found from one extremity of America to the other; from Hudson's Bay to Brasil. Catesby saw it in Carolina; where, he says, it preys both on lizards and on fish. Edwards received it from Hudson's Bay, where it appears in the Spring and Summer. Buffon, who received one from St. Domingo, and another from Louisiana, remarks some slight differences. The most material one is, that the scarf of the throat is marked with little rufous festoons in that from St. Domingo, but is merely grey in the other: and the tail of the former also appears somewhat more dotted, and regularly sprinkled with drops on all the quills; which drops are less visible in the latter, and only appear when the tail is spread.

Edwards notices, that the figure of Marcgrave is bad, and his description too brief;
thos.

AMERICAN KING-FISHER.

those of Catesby, he thinks, are of the female bird. Brisson is censured, by Buffon, for having introduced it three times, from these three authors, without comparing them; the resemblance being obvious, and remarked by Edwards himself. We have copied the figure of this last naturalist; who describes the bill to be dusky, with a little reddish flesh-colour at the base of the lower mandible. The head is of a blueish lead colour; having two white spots on each side, and a sort of crest on the top. The throat, and under side of the neck, are white, so as almost to form a collar. The breast, and upper parts, are lead-coloured; some of the prime quills being blackish, with white spots on their outer webs, forming transverse lines of white. The inner coverts are white, with a slight mixture of orange. The tail-feathers are tipped with bars of white. The belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail, are white; the sides under the wings being a reddish orange. The legs are very short, and bare of feathers a little above the knees; the middle and outer toes are joined, as in others of this tribe. The legs and feet are of a reddish brown; the claws dusky.





BRASILIAN TIGER.

Published, Sep. 1. 1799 by Harrison, Cluse & Co. N. 78. Fleet Street.

BRASILIAN TIGER.

THE Jaguar, is the name of this animal adopted by Buffon, to distinguish it from the Tiger, the Panther, the Ounce, and the Leopard, with which it has often been confounded. It was, however, called Janou-ara, or Janouar, by the first historians of the New World. Piso, and Marcgrave, originally wrote Jaguara, instead of Janouara. The Mexicans called it Tlatlahqui Occlotl, according to Hernandez; the Portuguese named it Onça, because it had some resemblance to that animal. It is the Jaguara, of Piso; the Jaguara Brasiliensibus, of Marcgrave; the Pardus, or Lynx, of Ray; the Tigris Americana, or Jaguara Brasiliensis, of Klein; the Tigre de la Guiane, of Desmarchais; the Tigris Americana, of Brisson; the Brazilian Cat, or Tiger, of Pennant; and the Felis Onça, of Linnæus. Dr. Gmelin supposes, that the animal named Guigna, in Chili, which is described as of the feline kind, having a long tail, and being marked on the body with circular spots,

BRASILIAN TIGER.

spots, may be considered as a variety of this species.

“The Jaguar,” says Buffon, “resembles the Ounce, in size of body, in the figure of most of the spots, and even in dispositions. He is not so bold as the Leopard or Panther. Like the Leopard, the ground-colour of the hair is a beautiful yellow; and not grey, like the Ounce. His tail is shorter than in either of these animals. His hair is longer than that of the Panther, and shorter than that of the Ounce. It is crisped while he is young, but becomes smooth when he arrives at full growth. We have never seen this animal alive; but had one sent us well preserved in spirits.”

Buffon gives a figure of this animal; and observes, that his description is also derived from the same source. It was sent to him, by M. Pagés, the King of France's Physician at St. Domingo, under the name of Chat-Tigre; and M. Pagés remarks, in his letter, that this animal was brought to St. Domingo, in a Spanish vessel, from the Continent, where it is
very

BRASILIAN TIGER.

very common. He adds, that it was two years of age when he ordered it to be killed; that it had swelled in the spirits; that it eat, drank, and uttered a cry, like the Wild Cat; in short, that it mewed, and preferred fish to flesh. Piso and Marcgrave likewise tell us, that the Jaguars of Brasil are very fond of fish. "The Chat-Tigre," says Dampier, "which is very common in the Bay of Campeachy, has short legs, and a contracted body, like that of the Mastiff; but, in the form of his head, the colour of his hair, and the manner of watching his prey, he resembles the Tiger."

It is remarked by Buffon, that this animal, as was evident from the bare inspection of the young Jaguar sent to him, cannot exceed, when full grown, the size of a common dog. "He is, however, the most formidable, the most cruel animal—in a word, he is the Tiger—of the New World; where nature seems to have contracted every kind of quadruped. Like the Tiger, the Jaguar lives on prey; but a light is sufficient to make him fly; and, when his stomach is full, he so entirely loses all courage
and

BRASILIAN TIGER.

and vivacity, that he runs before a single dog. He is neither nimble nor active, except when he is pressed by hunger. The savages, who are naturally poltroons, are afraid to encounter him. They alledge, that he prefers them to the Europeans, whom he never attacks. The Leopard is likewise said to prefer the Blacks to the Whites, whom he is supposed to distinguish by the smell, and selects them during the night as well as by day. Almost all the authors who have written the history of the New World mention this animal: some, under the name of the Tiger, or Leopard; others, under the names given to them in Brasil, Mexico, &c." Buffon adds, that it is found in all the regions of South America. It is, however, more rare in Cayenne than the Couguar, which is called the Red Tiger; and the Jaguar is not now so common in Brasil, which is it's native country, as formerly. A price has been set on it's head; numbers of this species have accordingly been destroyed, and the rest have retired from the coasts into the most desert parts of the country. He seems to think, that an animal which he has also figured, from a drawing

BRASILIAN TIGER.

ing sent to him by Mr. Collinson, without either name or history, differing from the Ounce and Leopard in the form of it's spots, and still more from the Jaguar and Ocelot, has a greater relation to the Jaguar than to the Leopard. Having only seen a single Jaguarette, he cannot determine whether they are two distinct species, or varieties of the same. The Jaguarette is entirely black, with the spots or markings of a deeper black than the ground-colour, after the manner of the Black Leopard. To us, the analogy appears the same; and the Jaguarette might therefore be called, with equal propriety, the Black Brazilian Tiger, or the Black Jaguar.

In his Supplement to the Jaguar, Buffon adds the more recent information which he had obtained respecting the Jaguar of New Spain, and the Jaguar of Guiana.

With respect to the Jaguar of New Spain, Buffon asserts, that the differences in the form of the spots, between this animal and the Jaguar, or Brazilian Tiger, seem to be individual varieties

BRASILIAN TIGER.

varieties only. He describes the iris to be of a brown colour, inclining to green; and the edges of the eyes black, with a white band both above and below. The colour of the head is yellow, blended with grey, which is also the ground-colour of the spots; and the latter are bordered with black bands. These spots and bands are grounded on a dirty reddish white, inclining more or less to grey. The ears are black, with a very large white spot on their external part. The tail is long, and well covered with hair. We suspect, however, it's affinity to the Ounce, rather than to the Jaguar, which is our Brazilian Tiger. Buffon himself says, at the commencement of his description of the Jaguar, "his hair is a beautiful yellow; and not grey, like that of the Ounce."

The account of the Jaguar of Guiana, is at once more certain, and more important—

"M. Sonini De Manoncour," says Buffon, "has made some excellent remarks on the Jaguars of Guiana, which I shall here transcribe

BRASILIAN TIGER.

scribe—"The hair of the young Jaguar," says he, "is not crisped, as M. De Buffon alleges. I have seen young Jaguars with hair as smooth as that of adults. This observation has been confirmed by the most experienced hunters. With regard to their size, instead of equalling only, as M. De Buffon remarks, that of a common Dog, I have had two skins, which I was assured belonged to subjects of two or three years old, and one of them measured near five feet from the muzzle to the tail, which was two feet long. I have myself seen, in the forests of Guiana, tracks of these animals, which induced me, as well as M. De la Condamine, to think that the American animals called Tigers were as large as those of Africa. I even think that, except the true or Royal Tiger, the American Tiger is the largest animal to which this appellation is given: since, according to M. De Buffon, the Panther, which is the largest of these animals, exceeds not, when full grown, five or six feet in length; and it is certain, that there are quadrupeds of this kind which greatly surpass these dimensions. The colour of the Jaguar
varies

BRASILIAN TIGER.

varies with age. When young, he is of a very deep yellow, approaching to red, or even brown. This colour brightens, in proportion as the animal increases in years. The Jaguar is not that indolent animal which he is represented by some travellers whom M. De Buffon has copied. Instead of being afraid of Dogs, he springs on them wherever he meets them. He makes great havoc among the flocks. Those which inhabit the desarts of Guiana are even formidable to man. In a journey which I made through these great forests, we were tormented two nights successively by a Jaguar, notwithstanding a large fire was kept perpetually blazing. He roared continually round us, and we found it impossible to shoot him: we no sooner aimed at him, than he disappeared in a moment; then returned on the other side; and, in this manner, kept us in perpetual alarm. Notwithstanding all our vigilance, we could never shoot him. He continued these manœuvres during two compleat nights. He returned on the third; but, seemingly disgusted by not obtaining his end, and perceiving that we had augmented our
fire,

BRASILIAN TIGER.

fire, which he was afraid to approach too near, he left us with dreadful howlings. His cry—"Hou, hou!" is somewhat plaintive, grave, and strong, like that of the Ox. With regard to the supposed predilection of the Jaguar to the natives of the country, rather than to the Negroes or Whites, I suspect strongly that it is fabulous. I found this notion established at Cayenne: but I travelled along with savages through places where the largest Tigers are common, and never discovered that they entertained any remarkable degree of terror at these animals. Like us, they suspended their hammocks on trees; removed to a certain distance from us; and contented themselves with kindling a small fire, which frequently went out in the course of the night. These savages, however, were inhabitants of the interior parts of the country; and, consequently, knew the danger they had to apprehend. I can assure you, that they took no precautions; and appeared to be very little affected, though surrounded with these animals."

After remarking, that this last fact proves
these

BRASILIAN TIGER.

these animals are not very dangerous ; at least, to men ; Buffon concludes with the rest of this gentleman's narrative.

“ The flesh of the Jaguar is not good to eat. He combats, with advantage, all the quadrupeds of the New Continent, which fly from him with terror. The Ant-Eater, though it has no teeth to defend itself, is the most cruel enemy the Jaguars have to encounter. As soon as a Jaguar attacks the Ant-Eater, it lies down on it's back and seizes, and suffocates him with it's long claws.”





SPUR FISH.

Published June 8, 1899 by Harrison & Co. 1198 Market Street.

SPUR-FISH.

THIS curious and beautiful fish was first figured by Edwards. It is about nine inches long: and he calls it, "the Spur-Fish; from the two odd, pectinated, sharp-pointed, bones or spurs, on it's upper and under sides."

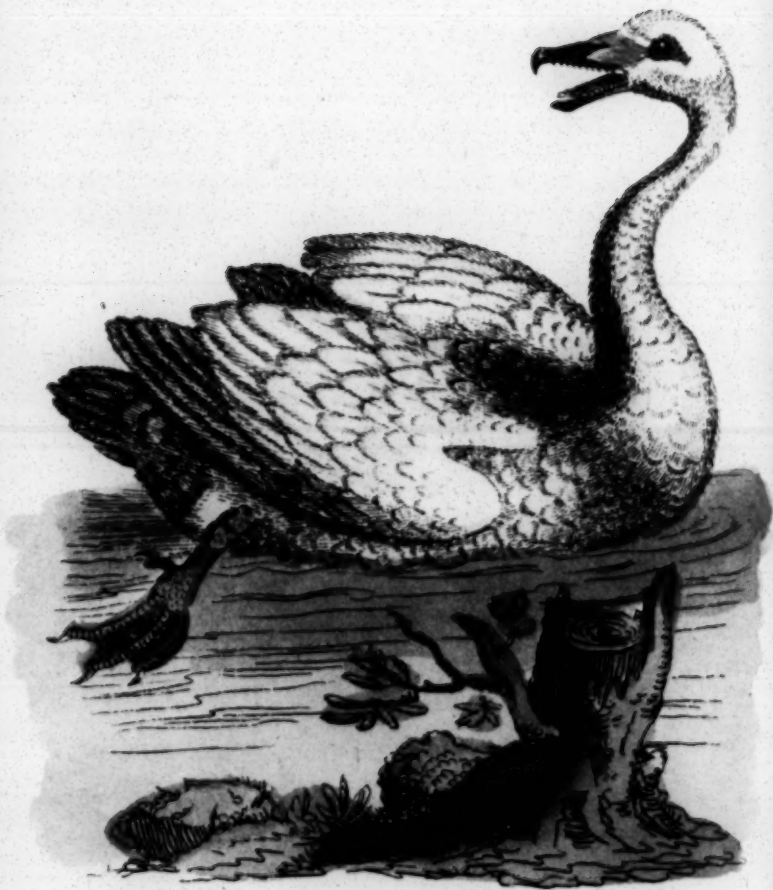
We believe this fish to be extremely rare, not having observed that it is noticed by any other naturalist than Edwards; who informs us, that the dried subject was lent to him by his friend Mr. Joseph Ames, having been collected by George Holmes, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, but no account of it's native place could be obtained.

"After having soaked the dry fish in water," says Edwards, "to restore it in some measure to the colour it was of when living, it appeared almost of the colour of a herring; viz. of a greenish colour along the back, and a blueish purple white on the under side. The spurs, while the fish was wet, might be raised perpendicular to the lines of the back and belly,

SPUR-FISH.

belly, or laid almost parallel with them. It has a lateral line on each side, marked on it's scales from head to tail. The forehead is remarkably prominent; the mouth turns a little upward; and the nostrils are somewhat above the mouth. Behind the eyes, on each side, it has a large bony scale, which has the appearance of an ear, though it is firmly fixed to the head on it's under side; it's shape and radiation, see expressed in the figure. It has broad and firm scales all over the body: each scale appears radiated, when magnified, like the scales behind the eyes. The figure shews the appearance of the gills, which are reddish. From the upper spur on the middle of the back, almost to the tail, there passes a fin of a reddish colour. The tail was a little broken, while dry, which I have restored by conjecture. Near the gills, on the under side, it has a pair of longish narrow fins; and, on the middle of the belly, another pair, a little smaller. Near the vent, is placed the lower spur; from which there passes a single fin, almost to the fin of the tail. The tail and lower fins are reddish. It is a pretty thick-bodied fish."





WILD SWAN.

Published, Sept. 11, 1799, by Harrison, (Lanc. S. 1^o N^o 78, Fleet Street.

WILD SWAN.

FOR the spirited and beautiful figure of this bird, we are indebted to Edwards. It is the *Anas-Cygnus Ferus*, of Linnæus; the *Anas-Cygnus*, of Gmelin; the *Cygnus Ferus*, or Wild Swan, Elk, or Hooper, of Brisson, Ray, Willughby, Klein, Edwards, Albin, and Pennant; the *Cygne*, of Buffon; and the Whistling Swan, of Latham.

“ This bird,” says Edwards, “ is supposed to be something less than the Tame Swan. Some of it’s measures by me taken are as follow: the bill, from it’s point to the angles of the mouth, is four inches; from bill-point to eye, five inches; the leg below knee, and the middle toe, are of equal length, being each four inches and a half. The bill, for about half it’s length from the point, is black; it’s base is covered with a yellow skin, which reaches, in angles on the sides of the head, quite to the eyes; the eyes are also encompassed with eye-lids of a bare yellow skin; the bill is hooked at the end of the upper mandible,

WILD SWAN.

mandible, and toothed on it's edges, both above and below, it's whole length; the tongue is of a flesh-colour, jagged on it's sides like a bearded arrow. I found the plumage of the whole bird perfectly white, and spotless; though Willughby says, the White Swan has some clouds and spots of a dusky colour. I suppose, his might be a young bird not perfectly moulted. When I had taken off the upper feathers, I found the skin covered with an exceedingly fine, soft down, of a snowy whiteness. The legs and feet are covered with small scales, of a blackish brown colour. It has three toes standing forward, connected together by black membranes, with a lateral membrane on the inside of the inner toe: the back toe is small; the claws are black. Some of these birds were found in our London markets, in the hard winter 1739-40, where I bought the above described. They who would see it's anatomy, may consult Willughby's Ornithology. My own experience in this bird has confirmed to me the wonderful structure of the windpipe; which enters a cavity in the breast-bone, and returns from thence again, before it is inserted into the lungs."

He

WILD SWAN.

He observes, that the Wild Swan was never before figured, Willughby having only given a draught of the head; that it is a native of the northern parts both of America and Europe; that he has compared some from Hudson's Bay with this, and finds them to be the same, but does not believe that the Tame Swan is found in America; and that, though they are not the same bird, as some have supposed, there is no mark of outward distinction between the two species, except in their bills.

Buffon says, "the Wild Swan is smaller than the Tame; it's plumage is more inclined to grey than white; and it has no caruncle under the bill, which always is black at the point, and yellow only near the head: but the intensity of colour, and even the caruncle or wattle on the front, are to be regarded as less the characters of nature, than the tokens and impressions of domestication. Though the Swan is a silent bird, it's vocal organs have the same structure as in the most loquacious of the water fowl. The Wild Swan, indeed, with the sentiment of entire liberty, has also the tones. The bursts of it's voice form a sort
of

WILD SWAN.

of modulated song; yet the shrill and scarcely diversified notes of it's loud, clarion sounds, differ widely from the tender melody, the sweet and brilliant variety, of our chanting birds."

The Song of the Dying Swan, as fabled by the ancients, and adopted by modern Poets, though acknowledged by Buffon to be a fiction, he yet seem unwilling to discard from the list of agreeable delusions.

We shall enlarge on the history and general habits of Swans, when we introduce a figure of that noble and very elegant bird, the Tame or Common Swan.

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EMBOSSED HORN.

Published Sep. 17 1799 by Stationer, Place St. 1178, Paris, France.

EMBOSSSED HORN.

THOUGH shells are among the most beautiful of natural objects, we have little information respecting much the greater part of them. The animals by which many of them are inhabited were never seen: even the names are often arbitrary, and sometimes convey to but few minds any idea of the figure.

This grand and beautiful shell appears to be of the family of the Globosæ, or Tuns: it is clearly a univalve; and, we conceive, is inhabited by some species of Sea Snail. It is described by Knorr, whose elegant figure we have adopted, as representing a large Horn, adorned with Protuberances, or Knobs—the Knobbed or Embossed Horn—and belonging to the species named by some naturalists the Oilmen, or Oil-Jars. It has a brilliant aperture resembling the Moon; which is covered by a shield, called the Sea Navel. To this shield the enclosed animal so firmly adheres, by means of a small membrane, that the strongest man cannot remove it while the little inhabitant of the shell remains alive. This shell, he informs us, has also received the name, Eyes of the Moon—“Yeux de la Lune”—because
the

EMBOSSSED HORN.

the shield which covers the aperture has the appearance of the Moon when at full. The colour of the shell is a rich and glowing red; which, after the first and last spiral turns, or whirls, borders on yellow, and diffuses vast lustre. The first, or chief whirl, is of considerable magnitude, and bellies, or projects, to a great extent: it is surrounded by large bumps, or knobs, which are rayed with black and white; and glow brilliantly with changeable colours, like mother-of-pearl. There are, as it were, three regular rows on this grand whirl, which frequently contains more than forty of these beautiful embossed knobs. The shell is internally mother-of-pearl; and, being externally covered by a coloured skin, these knobs do not appear so brilliant till they have worn away the skin. The next whirl, which is of a very inferior size, has three similar rows of small knobs on a black ground. The last whirl, or spire, is yellow; and it is crowned by a dome, in the centre of which rises an obtuse point, or small button. From the side of the circular aperture, or mouth of the shell, the grand spiral turn dwindles into three small divisions.





BUSH TAILED MONKEY.

Published, Sep. 21. 1799 by Harrison, Cluse & Co. N^o 78, Fleet Street.

BUSH-TAILED MONKEY.

WITH the figure, we have given the name, of Edwards, to this animal. It is the *Simia Sapajus Trepidus*, of Linnæus; Buffon's Brown Variety of the Sajou, or Capuchin Monkey; the *Cercopithecus Fuscus*, of Brisson; the *Simiolus Ceylonicus*, of Seba; and the Fearful Monkey, of Pennant.

Buffon, who forms the appellation Sajou, from Cayouassou, or Sajouassou, which is the name of the animal in Maragon, observes that we are acquainted with two varieties of this species: the Brown Sajou, or Capuchin Monkey; and the Grey Sajou, which differs from the Brown only in colour. "They are," says Buffon, "both of the same size, and have the same colour and dispositions. They are both very agile, and their nimbleness and dexterity are extremely amusing. We have had them alive; and, of all the Sapajous, their constitution seems to be best adapted to our climate.

BUSH-TAILED MONKEY.

climate. If kept in a chamber during the winter, they live comfortably for several years. We can even give several examples of their producing in this country. Two young ones were brought forth in the Marchioness De Pompadour's lodgings at Versailles; one in the house of M. De Reaumur, at Paris; and another at Madame De Pourcel's, in Gati-mois. M. Sanches, formerly first physician to the court of Russia, communicated this last fact to me; in a letter from Madame De Pourcel, of which the following is an extract—

“ Bourdeaux, Jan. 26, 1764. On the 13th of this month, the female Sapajou brought forth a young one, whose head was almost as large as that of the mother. During two hours, she suffered great pain; and we were obliged to cut the belt by which she was fixed, otherwise she could not have brought forth. Nothing could be more beautiful, than to see the father and mother occupied with their little one; which they teased incessantly, either by carrying it about, or by caressing it.
Fernambuco,

BUSH-TAILED MONKEY.

Fernambuco, the name given to the male, because he was brought from that part of Brasil, loves his child to distraction. The father and mother carry it alternately; and, when it does not hold properly, they give it a pretty severe bite."

"But, in this country," proceeds Buffon, "they have never produced above one at a time; while, in their native climate, they often produce two. Besides, these Sajous are very whimsical in their tastes and affections. They are fond of particular persons, and discover the greatest aversion to others."

Buffon, after remarking that, from the singular prominence of the clitoris, in these animals, the female is often taken for the male, adds the following distinctive characters of this species—

"The Sajous have neither cheek-pouches nor callosities on their buttocks. Their face and ears are flesh-coloured, with a little down above. The partition of the nostrils is thick,
and

BUSH-TAILED MONKEY.

and their apertures are placed aside and not under the nose. The eyes are chesnut-coloured, and situated near each other. The tail is prehensile; naked, below, at the point, and very bushy every where else. In some, the hair is black and brown, both round the face and on all the upper parts of the body. In others, the hair round the face is grey, and of a brownish yellow on the body. The hands are always black and naked. From the point of the muzzle to the origin of the tail, they exceed not a foot in length. They walk on four feet; and the females are not subject to the menses."

Edwards, who first figured this Monkey, informs us that it was about the size of a half-grown Cat; and that it was a male, but not vicious. "His nature," says he, "seemed to be more delicate than in the larger Monkeys. He was humoursome in his affections: having a great fondness for some persons, and a violent aversion to others; and constant in both. His head was pretty round; his face and ears were of a flesh-colour, with little hair on them;

BUSH-TAILED MONKEY.

them; and his mouth was moderately wide. The teeth and tongue much resembled those of Men, as in most of the true Monkeys. The eyes were hazel-coloured, with black pupils. The face, above, was bordered with longish brown hair; and the top of the head was covered with dusky longish hair, which had the appearance of a round cap rising a little above the head. He was particularly remarkable for wanting those pouches under the jaws which are found in most of the Monkey species. The hinder part of the neck, and middle of the back, is covered with pretty long dusky hair, which grows gradually to a lightish yellow brown on the sides, arms, and under-side, where the hair becomes thinner and shorter, so as to shew the skin and nipples on the breast. The thighs and legs are covered with hair of a darker and more reddish brown. The four paws are all covered with a blackish skin, and little hair. The tail is long, and covered with dusky brown hair of such a length as to make the tail appear bushy. The tail curls, or inclines downwards. He has a power to clasp hold of any thing with
the

BUSH-TAILED MONKEY.

the end of the tail, so as to stay and support himself in climbing from place to place. This little Monkey is said to be a native of Surinam. It was presented to me by my worthy friend Capt. John Dobson, of Rotherhithe; who, being captain of a private ship of war, took it in an enemy's ship returning from the West Indies, in 1759."

Pennant, whose description in general corresponds, remarks that the toes have flat nails; and that the tail is longer than the head and body, often carried over the shoulders, and bushy from beginning to end. "This animal," he says, "inhabits Guiana; and not Ceylon, as Seba asserts. It is a lively species: but capricious in it's affections, in a state of captivity; having a great fondness for some persons, and as great a hatred to others."

This last observation, which is made by Edwards, and repeated by Buffon and Pennant, is applicable to most other species; as must have been remarked by every person in the smallest degree acquainted with the Monkey

BUSH-TAILED MONKEY.

key tribes. We have known instances, where every effort of kindness has been tried to efface some sudden impression of fear, or aversion, entertained in consequence of an unknown cause, for a person before it's chief favourite, without ever producing the desired reconciliation.

It may not be improper to notice, that Pennant, in the first editions of his History of Quadrupeds, as well as Buffon, described our Bush-Tailed Monkey as only a variety of the Capuchin species; and Gmelin, also, entertains the same opinion. But Pennant, in his third edition, having discovered this to be erroneous, separates the species; and candidly says, in describing the Capuchin, which follows his Timid and our Bush-Tailed Monkey, "the toes are crooked claws; not flat nails, as those of the former." Adding, "I confess my inattention to that circumstance in my former edition, which made me confound this and the last species."

The oversight seems to us easily accounted for,

BUSH-TAILED MONKEY.

for, from the circumstance that neither Edwards, nor Buffon, take the smallest notice of the nails: a thing very unusual with the accurate Edwards; who might, however, have considered their appearance in his figure as quite sufficient.





PUFFIN.

Published Sep. 21. 1799 by Harrison, Glasse & Co. N^o 78. Fleet Street.

MANKS PUFFIN.

THIS curious water-fowl is a species of the Petrel, and of the family of the Puffins. It is the *Procellaria Puffinus*, or Puffin Petrel, of Linnæus, Gmelin, and Buffon; the *Puffinus*, of Brisson; the *Puffinus Anglorum*, of Ray; the *Avis Diomedea*, of Gesner, Aldrovandus, and Johnston; the *Laurus Piger Cunicularis*, of Klein; the *Sterna Medica*, of Brown; the Shear-Water Petrel, of Willughby, Pennant, and Latham; and the Manks Puffin, or Puffin of the Isle of Man, of Johnston, Willughby, and Edwards.

This last naturalist describes it as generically different from the Puffin of the Isle of Wight. "The bill," he says, "is straight, a little hooked at the point, and of a dark lead colour. The nostrils are near together in the upper part of the bill, in a kind of skin that covers it's basis. From the nostrils passes, on each side of the bill, a furrow reaching almost to it's point; the lower mandible has, also, a furrow on each side, lengthways. The bill is a little compressed sideways, but most so towards
it's

MANKS PUFFIN.

it's point. The sides of the head under the eyes are of a blueish grey. The whole upper side, from the bill to the tip of the tail, is of a black or dusky brown, no part lighter or darker than another, except the crown of the head. The covert-feathers within-side of the wings are white, the insides of the quills ash-coloured. The under side of the bird, from the throat to the coverts beneath the tail inclusive, is white. The tail has twelve feathers, the outer ones something shorter than those in the middle. The legs are of a flattish make, like those in the *Colymba* kind. The outsides of the legs, and the outer toes, are blackish; the insides of the legs, and the remainder of the feet, are of a livid flesh-colour. It has only three toes, all forward, webbed together as in Ducks; the outer toe as long as the middle one, the inner shorter. The claws are black. It has, arising immediately from the heel, without any intervening toe, a claw or horny nail; which, with the shape of the bill, proves this bird to be of the genus of Petrels. Willughby calls it a small back toe, he having no conception of a talon arising from the heel of a bird; for, in his time, this genus of birds was hardly known.

MANKS PUFFIN.

known. The Fulmar of St. Kilda is one of them, though described with a back toe; the figure in Martin's voyage to St. Kilda, has only the claw. I am persuaded, that this bird, and the Shear-Water of Sir Thomas Brown of Norwich, are identically the same."

The Manks Puffin, or Puffins of the Isle of Man, breed in a small islet, called the Calf of Man, in holes from which they drive the rabbits, and probably devour their young. In these retreats the young Puffins are found in most prodigious numbers. The old ones quit their residence at break of day, and return not till the evening. All this time they are diligently employed in fishing for their young; so that their retreats on land, where they are loud and clamorous in the morning, remain still and quiet, with not a wing stirring, till the approach of dusk, when their screams announce their return. Whatever fish, or other food, they have procured in the day, beginning to suffer a kind of half-digestion, and being reduced to an oily matter, is ejected from the stomach of the old ones into the mouth of the young. By this they are nourished,

MANKS PUFFIN.

rished, and become fat to an amazing degree. So numerous are these birds, that they afford a considerable revenue to the lord of the island, by whom persons are deputed to take them. They are generally drawn out from the burrows with a hooked stick, of which they keep such fast hold as not to be easily disengaged. Their noise, when taken, is very disagreeable, being like the efforts of a dumb person endeavouring to speak. The constant depredation which these birds annually suffer, does not, in the smallest degree, seem to intimidate them, or drive them away; on the contrary, the Manks people say, the nest must be robbed, or the old ones will breed there no longer. The flesh is said to be exceedingly rank, as they feed on fish, especially sprats, and on spawn and seaweed: however, when pickled and preserved with spices, they are much relished by the lovers of what is called high eating. Notwithstanding their extreme fecundity, they are said only to lay a single egg, except one is taken away; they then lay a second, or even a third. In August, these birds quit their summer residence, and return the ensuing spring.

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MANKS PUFFIN.

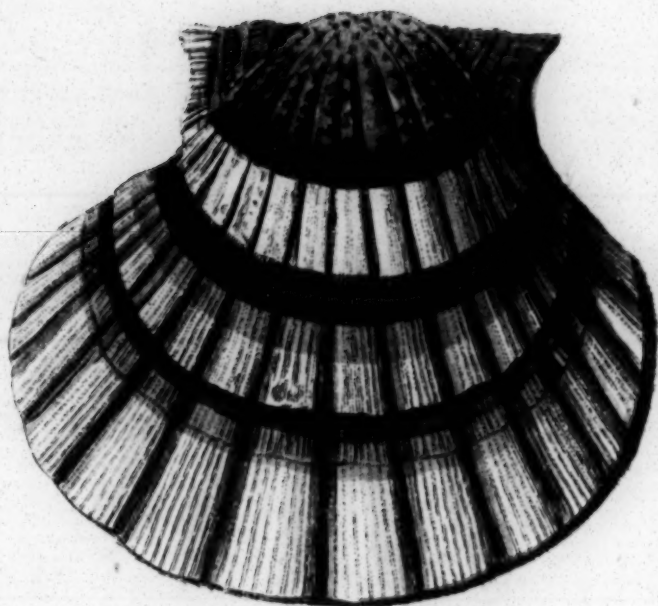
They probably sail away to more southern regions, never coming on land but to nestle; and always attending the shoals of little migratory fish, or their collections of spawn, on both which they feed.

Buffon says, that "this species is common on all seas; for it is the same with the Jamaica Shear-Water of Brown, and the *Antenna* of Aldrovandus. In short, it seems to frequent equally, the different portions of the ocean, and even to advance into the Mediterranean, as far as the Gulph of Venice and the *Tremiti Isles*, anciently called the *Isles of Diomedé*. All that Aldrovandus says, whether of the figure or of the natural habits of his *Antenna*, corresponds with those of the Shear-Water. He assures us, that the cry of these birds resembles exactly the wailing of a new-born infant. Finally, he is disposed to believe that they are the *Birds of Diomedé*, famous in antiquity for an affecting fable: it was of those Greeks who, with their valiant leader, pursued by the wrath of the gods, were found in those islands metamorphosed into birds; which, still retaining something human, and a
tender

• MANKS PUFFIN.

tender remembrance of their ancient country, flocked to the shore when the Greeks disembarked, and seemed, by their tender accents, to express their melancholy regret. But their interesting mythology," concludes Buffon, "the fictions of which, too much censured by persons of cold temper, diffused to the apprehension of sensible minds so much grace, life, and charms in nature, appears really to allude, in this instance, to a point in natural history, and to have been imagined from the moaning voice of these birds."





JACOBINE SHELL.

Published, Sep. 21, 1799, by Harrison, Flower, & Co. N. 78, N. York Street.

JACOBINE SHELL.

THIS shell is a Bivalve, of the family of *Pectens*, or Escallops; the chief, or essential character of which, is a trigonal sinus, and an elastic cartilage for it's hinge, in the very centre of the top of the shell: the subordinate character is, their being eared. Most authors, indeed, have injudiciously made it the principal character; though there are other eared shells besides Escallops, as well as some Escallops without ears. The other subordinate character is, that of having the top run into a perfectly straight line, and thence gradually widening to a round bottom. Of this very numerous and beautiful family, the under shells are always fainter than the colour of the upper shells, and sometimes are of quite different colours.

The annexed figure, painted by Kleemann, an ingenious German artist, represents the under side of the escallop, called by some the Shell of St. James, and by others the Jacobine Shell. It is about four inches in height, and
five

JACOBINE SHELL.

five in breadth. The markings of this shell are best described by the figure. The predominant ground colour is whitish, slightly tinted with pale flesh. The markings are principally an orange red, blended with yellow breaks in the upper parts.

The Escallops are generally called Mantles; from their resemblance to the folds of a cloak, when hanging over the shoulders: but this name is more particularly applied to the most beautiful varieties, with some accompanying epithet.

The animals which inhabit this family of shells, are of the Oyster genus, in the Linnaean system; and are said to move so forcibly as sometimes to leap out of the catcher wherein they are taken. Their method of leaping, or raising themselves up, is by forcing their under valv; against the body on which they lie.





JAGUARETTE.

JAGUARETTE.

THE confusion too often noticeable among naturalists, respecting animals but imperfectly known, prevails greatly with regard to the present subject of our enquiry.

It appears to be the Jaguarette, of Marcgrave, Piso, and Ray; and is the *Felis Discolor*, of Linnæus and Gmelin. It is the Once, of Des Marchais; the Black Cougar of Buffon; and the Jaguar, or Black Tiger, of Pennant.

We have selected the original Brazilian name for our description; as we cannot approve of calling it the Jaguar, after Pennant, which is evidently the Brazilian name of a very different animal, called the Jaguar by Buffon, being Pennant's, as well as our own, Brazilian Tiger; and we do not entirely approve of calling it the Black Tiger, to which we should incline, because it has none of those spots, or markings, which generally distinguish all the species of Tigers; though in
some

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some varieties they are said to exist. As to Buffon's Black Cougar, we are of opinion, that he comprehends two very different animals under that description ; one of which, only, seems related to our Jaguarette.

The account which Pennant gives of the animal figured is very short. He tells us, that the head, back, sides, fore part of the legs, and the tail, are covered with short and very glossy hair, of a dusky colour ; sometimes spotted with black, but generally plain. The upper lips are white ; and at the corner of the mouth, and sometimes on the chin, there is a black spot. There are long hairs above each eye, and long whiskers on the upper lip. The lower lip, throat, belly, and the inside of the legs, are whitish, or very pale ash-colour. The paws are white ; the ears are pointed. It grows to the size of a Heifer of a year old, and has vast strength in it's limbs.

The above description was taken from two animals shewn in London some years ago.

This

JAGUARETTE.

This animal inhabits Brasil, and Guiana; and is a cruel and fierce beast, much dreaded by the Indians, but happily a scarce species.

This is all the information derivable from Pennant; except his observation, given in a note, that Buffon, on account of the black spots, suspects it to be only a variety of the Brazilian Tiger. "But," concludes Pennant, "since M. Des Marchais, who describes it very exactly, makes no mention of it's being spotted, nor had the two which were shewn in London, some years ago, any spots on them; it is very probable that the Jaguarette described by Marcgrave was a variety of this species, and not of his Jaguar, as it agrees with it in the ground colour, and in it's superior size."

Buffon notices, in his account of the Jaguar, the remark made by Piso and Marcgrave, that the Jaguarette is distinguished from the Jaguar, by having shorter, more bright, and differently coloured hair; which is black, variegated with spots of a still deeper black: "but," adds Buffon, "in every other particular, he resembles

JAGUARETTE.

seembles the Jaguar so strongly, in the figure of his body, manner, and temper, that he may still be only a variety of the same species; especially as Piso informs us that, in the Jaguar, the ground colour of the hair, and that of the spots, vary in different individuals of this species."

Under the title of the Black Cougar, which naturalists consider as the animal we have now to describe, and which we have called, after the Brazilian name, the Jaguarette, we find the following account.

" M. De la Borde," says Buffon, " King's Physician at Cayenne, informs me that, on the Continent, there are three species of rapacious animals. The first is the Jaguar, which is called the Tiger; the second is the Cougar, called the Red Tiger, on account of the uniform redness of it's hair: that the Jaguar is the size of a large Bull-Dog, and weighs about two hundred pounds; that the Cougar is smaller, less dangerous, and not so frequent in the neighbourhood of Cayenne as the Jaguar; and that both these animals
take

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take six years in acquiring their full growth. He adds, that there is a third species in these countries, called the Black Tiger; of which," says Buffon, "we have given a figure, under the appellation of the Black Cougar.

"The head," according to M. De la Borde," is pretty similar to that of the common Cougar; but the animal has long black hair, and likewise a long tail, and strong whiskers. He weighs not above forty pounds. The female brings forth her young in the hollows of old trees."

Buffon says, "this Black Cougar may be the same animal which Piso and Marcgrave call the Jaguarette, or Jaguar with black hair; and which no other traveller has mentioned under the name of Jaguarette. I only find," says he, "in a note of M. Sonini de Manoncour, that the Jaguarette is called the Black Tiger, at Cayenne; and that he is a different species from the Jaguar, being smaller, and thinner in the body. This animal is fierce, and rapacious, but he is very rare in the neighbourhood of Cayenne."

In

JAGUARETTE.

In these different accounts, there appears such incongruity blended with resemblances, that it is scarcely possible to ascertain the facts.

Pennant gives a decided description of the two animals which he actually beheld, and one of these is delineated; so that, thus far, we have certainty to guide us. It is, however, to be regretted, that a man of his knowledge should have combined the two descriptions; instead of presenting them separately, and referring us, in particular, to the animal represented in his figure. They unquestionably varied, though perhaps slightly; because one had "a black spot on the chin:" how far they might differ in other respects, we are quite in the dark; nor are we informed whether they were male and female, or both of the same sex, and which it was. That the teeth, and claws, were not minutely noticed, though usually among the first objects of a naturalist's enquiry; may be accounted for by the probable ferocity of the animals, which might render too intimate an acquaintance with those particular parts not very desirable,

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able, however ardent the thirst after knowledge.

On comparing the different accounts with that of Pennant, we find much essential dissimilarity. The Black Jaguar has short black hair, spotted with still deeper black; and, probably, is a variety of our Jaguarette: being, in fact, the Jaguarette of Piso and Marcgrave, as described also by Buffon. Our Jaguarette cannot be called spotted, and it certainly is not quite black. In size, too, there does not appear to be any very material difference. But the Black Cougar, described by Buffon, or rather by his correspondent M. De la Borde, is said to have long black hair, and to weigh only about forty pounds. M. Sonini de Manoncour, also, as we have seen, says that the Jaguarette, or Black Tiger, "is a different species from the Jaguar, being smaller, and thinner in the body." Yet this gentleman's remark, that the "animal is fierce, and rapacious, but very rare," corresponds with what is said by Pennant respecting our Jaguarette; and so, in some measure, does M. De la Borde's description,

JAGUARETTE.

scription, as to the whiskers. If this last gentleman's observation respecting the Jaguar, and the Cougar, may be applied, as seems likely, to what he calls the third species, or Black Cougar; in the scarceness of the latter, we may trace another affinity, and the full growth of these animals not being attained in less than six year, taken both together, may throw light on the vast difference of size between an animal weighing only forty pounds, and a Jaguar of two hundred, or the probably still superior magnitude of the Jaguarette, described as equalling a young Heifer, or Calf of a year old.

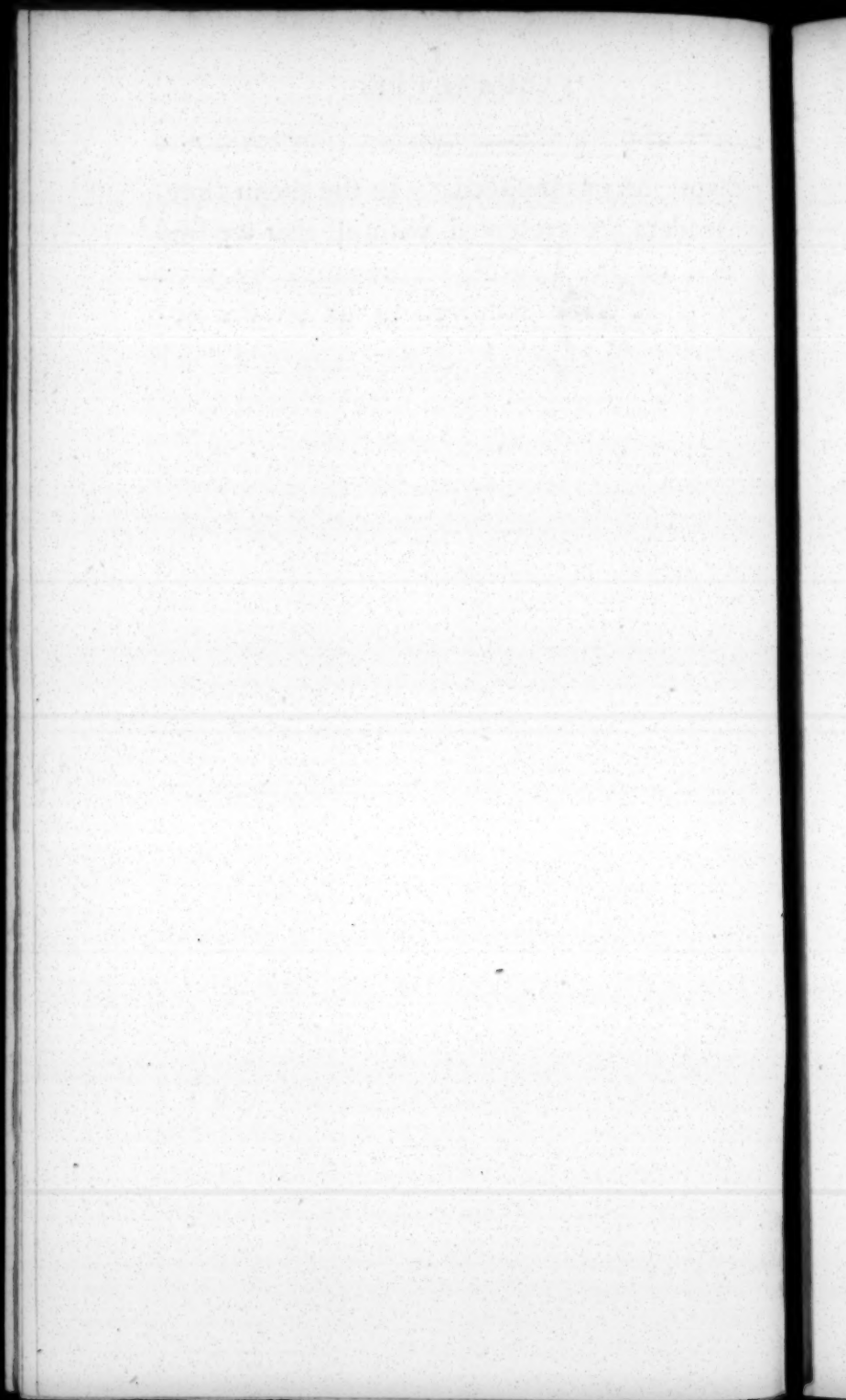
Either these differences must be thus reconciled, or there are two species confounded: one of which, in that case, should probably be called the Black Cougar, and the other the Black Ounce, the Black Tiger, or the Jaguarette.

The reflections thus offered are submitted to ingenious naturalists; who may, hereafter, possess opportunities of observing these animals, without which nothing decisive c

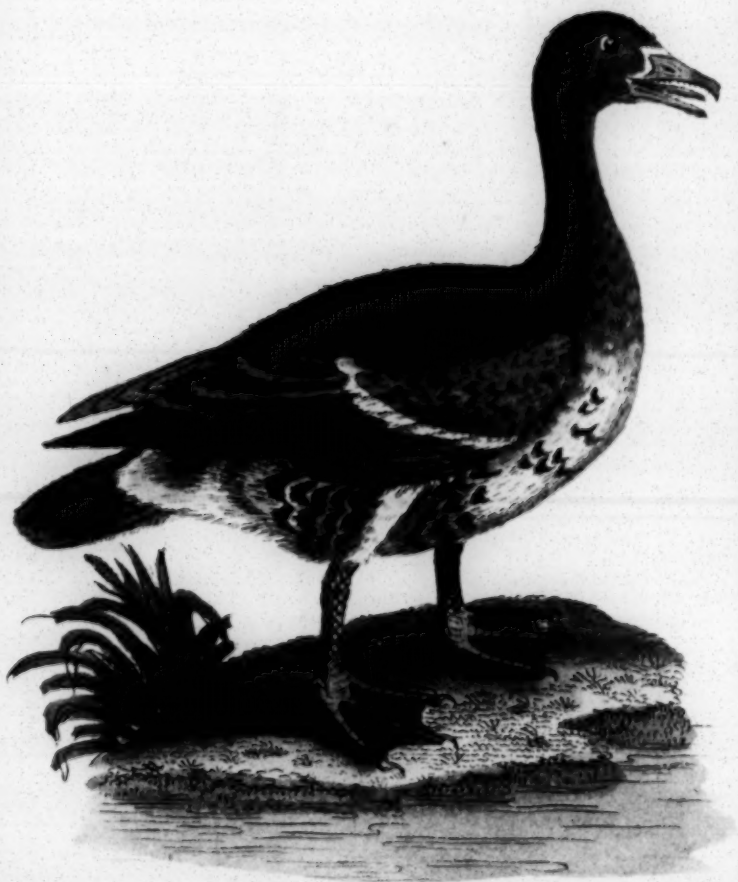
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perhaps, be pronounced. In the mean time, our readers are presented with all that we find written on the subject, accompanied by such remarks as have occurred to us on the occasion.







LAUGHING GOOSE.

Published, Sep. 28, 1799 by Harrison Place, No. 11, 38, Fleet Street.

LAUGHING GOOSE.

THIS curious bird, which was first figured and described by Edwards, is the *Anas Albifrons*, of Linnæus and Gmelin; the *Anser Septentrionalis Sylvestris*, of Brisson; the *Anas Erythropus*, of Muller, Kramer, and Browske; the White-Fronted Goose, of Pennant and Latham; and the Laughing Goose, of Edwards, Buffon, &c.

The Laughing Goose is the size of the common Wild Goose, being rather less than the domestic breed.

It is described by Edwards with his usual precision; but of any particular habits which it may possess, we have no information.

Buffon very slightly mentions it; observing, that Edwards had given it the name of the Laughing Goose, and that it occurs in the North of America. He evidently takes Edwards's description, which he compresses into
three

LAUGHING GOOSE.

three or four lines : adding, that Linnæus describes a Goose found in Helsingia, which seems to be the same : whence it follows, he admits, that if this species be not common to both continents, it passes, at least under certain circumstances, from the one to the other.

The specific character of the *Anas Albifrons*, or White-Fronted Goose, according to Linnæus, &c. is this : “ it is brown ; below, white spotted with black ; it’s front, and rump, are white ; and it’s bill, and legs, are flame-coloured.”

We shall give our readers, in Edwards’s own words, the entire description of that accurate and minute observer of nature.

“ The Bill,” says this celebrated naturalist, “ is of a red colour all over ; made as in other Geese, and toothed on it’s edges both above and beneath. The tongue is also jagged on it’s sides. The feathers all round the base of the upper mandible of the bill are white : the rest of the head, and all the neck, are brown ; the crown is darkest, and approaching

LAUGHING GOOSE.

proaching to black. The sides of the head under the eyes, and the fore-part of the neck, are a lighter brown. The back, wings, and tail, are of a greyish brown colour; the edges of the feathers something lighter than their middle parts. The greater quills approach to black. The first row of covert feathers above the quills are ash-coloured, with white tips; the lower edge of the wing, that falls on the breast and belly, is also ash-coloured, for some breadth. The insides of the wings, and the sides under the wings, are of a dusky brown. The covert feathers on the upper side of the tail are white. The breast, belly, thighs, and covert-feathers beneath the tail, are also white; except some plats of black spots on the breast and belly, best understood by the figure. The legs and feet are of a red colour. The toes in each foot are four; three forward webbed together, and a small toe behind that is loose.

Edwards adds, that this bird was brought from Hudson's Bay, by Mr. Isham: "though," says our excellent naturalist, "I think, I have seen the same bird, in some hard winters, to be sold at poulterers shops in the London markets;

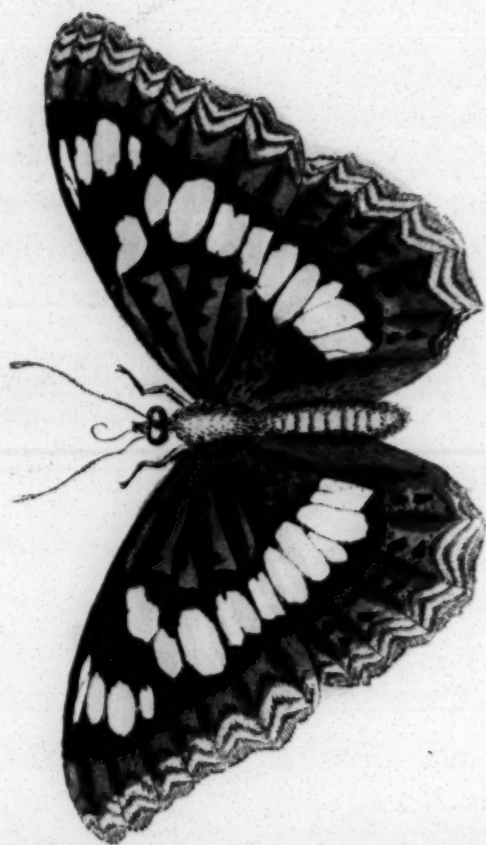
LAUGHING GOOSE.

markets; so that, I believe, this is one of those water-fowl, which are common to the northern parts both of Europe and America.

“It has been observed by many,” he adds, “that there are more water-fowls natives both of America and Europe, than of land-fowls, which cannot so easily pass over straits, or open seas, from one country to another.”

These ideas are in part confirmed, by what Buffon has since remarked, as above stated.





CHINESE SPOTTED TORTOISE BUTTERFLY.

Publ. Arch. Sup. 28. 1799 by. University Press, Sup. 1798. Nov. 10. 28.

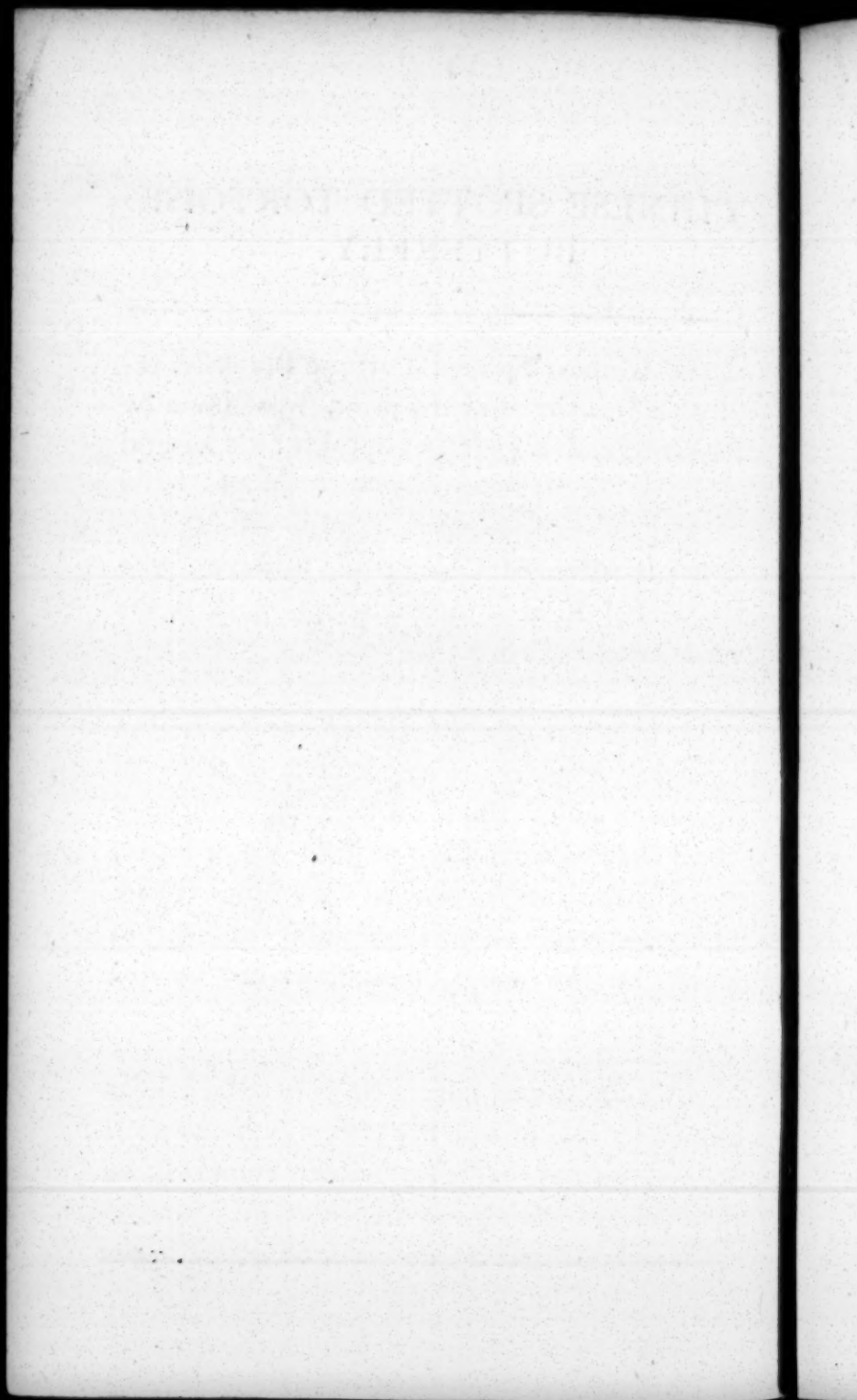
CHINESE SPOTTED TORTOISE BUTTERFLY.

Butterfly, fig. 28, 2799 by. This is a native of China, fig. 28, 2799.
THE Chinese Spotted Tortoise Butterfly, represented in the annexed print, was drawn by Edwards, and is exactly copied, of it's natural size.

It is a native of China; and Edwards, who considered it as a non-descript, gave it the name which it bears.

He describes it's general colour to be "a reddish orange, variegated with scollops of black and yellow round all the wings: through the middle of each wing passes a bed of black, filled with white spots of an oval form. There are also some other spots and shadings of black on the wings, best described by the figure."

This ingenious naturalist only adds, that as the under side of this Fly differs little from the upper, except in being fainter coloured, he has omitted giving any figure of it.







LONG-ARMED APE.

Pallidat, Oct. 5, 1799, by Harrison, Esq. & Co. 1178, Fleet Street

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LONG-ARMED APE.

BUFFON informs us, that the Gibbon, as he calls the Long-Armed Ape, is the name under which he received this animal from M. Dupleix, by whom it was brought from the East Indies. At first, he imagined Gibbon to be an Indian word; but he found, in a note on Pliny, by Delacamp, that Strabo had denoted the *Cephus*, by the word *Keipon*, from which *Guibon*, or *Gibbon*, had probably been derived. It appears, in fact, that the *Cebus* of the Greeks, and the *Cephus* of Pliny, which ought to be pronounced *Kebus*, and *Kephus*, may have originally come from *Koph*, or *Kophin*, the Hebrew and Chaldean names of the Ape. It is the *Simia Lar*, of Linnæus; the *Simia Longomana*, of Schreber; and the Long-Armed Ape, of Pennant, and most other naturalists.

The animal which Buffon describes, was alive, and kept himself always erect, even when walking on four feet, because his arms were as long as both his body and legs. He exceeded not
three

LONG-ARMED APE.

three feet in height ; but he was young, and in captivity. " Hence," says Buffon, " we may presume, that he had not acquired his full dimensions ; and that, in a natural state, he might arrive at four feet. He has not the vestige of a tail : but he is distinguished from the other Apes by the prodigious length of his arms. When standing erect on his hind feet, his hands touch the ground ; and he can walk on his four feet without bending his body. Round the face there is a circle of white, which gives him a very extraordinary appearance. His eyes are large, but deep sunk. His ears are naked. His face is flat, of a tawney colour, and pretty similar to that of a man. After the Ourang Outang, and the Pigmy, the Gibbon would make the nearest approach to the human figure, if he were not deformed by the excessive length of his arms ; for, in a state of nature, man would likewise have a strange aspect. The hair and the beard, if neglected, would form round his countenance a circle similar to that which surrounds the face of the Gibbon.

" This Ape appeared to be of a tranquil disposition, and of gentle manners. His movements

ments were neither too brisk, nor precipitant. He received mildly what was given him to eat; was fed with bread, fruits, almonds, &c. dreaded cold and moisture; and did not live long in a foreign climate.

“ He is a native of the East Indies; and, particularly, of Coromandel, Malacca, and the Molucca Islands. Father Le Compte tells us, that he saw, in the Moluccas, a kind of Ape, which walked naturally on two feet, used it's hands like a Man, and had a face resembling that of a Hottentot: but the whole body was covered with a kind of grey wool. It had the exact semblance of an infant, and expressed it's appetites and passions in the most perfect manner imaginable. These Apes, he adds, are extremely gentle; and shew great attachment to the people with whom they are acquainted, embracing them with transport. One which he saw was at least four feet high, and it was very dexterous and agile. It appears that this animal is likewise found in more northern provinces; and that we ought to refer to the Gibbon the Ape of the kingdom of Gannaur,
ra,

LONG-ARMED APE.

ra, on the frontier of China, to which some travellers have given the name of Fefé.

“ In *Rœueil des Voyages*, &c. it is said, that in the kingdom of Gannaura, there is a very rare animal, called Fefé, it is nearly of the human figure. It's arms are very long; the body is black, and covered with hair; and it moves lightly and very quick. This character of very long arms,” remarks Buffon, “ belongs only to the Gibbon; and consequently indicates that the Fefé is the same animal. We may presume,” he adds, “ that the word Fefé, comes from Jefe; or Sese, the name of the Baboon in the provinces of Africa which border on Arabia, and that it has been transferred from the Baboon to the Gibbon; for the arms of the Baboon are not longer than those of the other Apes.

“ The Gibbons,” concludes Buffon, “vary in size and colour. There are two in the Royal Cabinet; of which, the second, though an adult, is much smaller than the first, and is brown on all the parts where the other is black. But they so perfectly resemble each other, in
every

LONG-ARMED APE.

every other particular, that they unquestionably belong to the same species."

Pennant informs us, that a species of the Long-Armed Ape, was in the possession of Lord Clive, a few years ago, much resembling the last mentioned variety noticed by Buffon. It was, however, more elegant in it's form, and the arms were shorter. The face, ears, crown of the head, feet, and hands, were black: the rest of the body, and the arms, were covered with silvery hairs. It was about three feet high; good-natured, and full of frolic.

That which we have figured is in the Leve-rian Museum, and is remarkable for the great length and shagginess of it's hairs; seemingly needless for a native of the torrid zone.

The Long-Armed Apes are mild, gentle, and modest. They feed on leaves, fruits, and barks of trees. In Malacca, the Molucca Islands, and in Sumatra, they are seen by hundreds on the tops of the trees. These seem to be of the lesser variety, not exceeding three feet in height.

LONG-ARMED APE.

height. They walk erect, and never on all their four feet.

The Great Black Ape of Maysi, a Province of China, Pennant is of opinion, may probably be referred to the first or largest variety of the Long-Armed Ape.





HORNED INDIAN PHEASANT.

Published, Oct. 5, 1799, by Harrison Chase, No. 1138, Fleet Street.

HORNED INDIAN PHEASANT.

THIS very curious, rare, and beautiful bird, was first figured by Edwards, whose print we have copied.

It is the *Meleagris Satyra*, of Linnæus; the *Penelope Satyra*, of Gmelin; the *Phasianus Cornutus*, of Brisson; the *Napaul*, or Horned Pheasant, of Buffon; and the Horned Indian Pheasant, of Edwards.

“ This bird,” says that excellent ornithologist; “ is about the bigness of some of our largest poultry; or of a middle size, between a Hen and a Turkey. For shape of body, and proportion of parts, it is pretty much like a Turkey, and may be ranged with fowls of the poultry kind.

“ The bill, which is shaped like a Hen’s, is of a brown colour, more dusky towards the point. The nostrils, fore part of the head, and space all round the eyes, are covered with slender

HORNED INDIAN PHEASANT.

der black feathers, resembling short hairs. The top of the head is red. From above each eye, tending backward, as shewn in the figure, springs a horn, of a callous, fleshy substance, round in shape, of a fine blue colour, and ending with a bluntish point. From the lower mandible of the bill, hangs a flap of loose skin down the fore-part of the neck, of an exceeding fine blue colour, with spots and marks of orange-colour on it: bare of feathers on the upper side; but the under side, which is detached from the neck, is covered with small black feathers, as is that part of the neck that is covered by it. Without-side of this flap, down it's middle, is another loose black skin; joined to it, as it were, by it's edge only, and thinly beset with black hairs. This skin is of a wrinkled and soft texture; and, I believe, the bird may be capable of dilating or contracting it at pleasure, after the manner of the Turkey-Cock. The figure must help my description; the head of this bird being different from any thing I have met with. The neck and breast are of a full red, inclining to orange: a little black is intermixed on the neck behind.

The

HORNED INDIAN PHEASANT:

The breast, and lower part of the neck behind, are thick set with small white spots, each spot encompassed with a ring of black. The back, wings, tail, and under side, are of a pretty bright yellowish brown colour; which, round the bottom of the neck, gradually softens and intermixes with the red. The back and wings have small transverse waved lines of a darker brown. The white spots on the back, wings, tail, and belly, from being round, become gradually of the shape of drops of pearl, with their sharp ends towards the bird's head, and the blunt ends backwards. These spots are all encompassed with black. The thighs are brown, with transverse dusky lines. The legs and feet are like those of a Cock, of a whitish colour. It had spurs, by which I judge it to be a cock bird.

“ This bird's head was sent in spirits from Bengal, in the East Indies, to Dr. Mead, together with a draught of the whole bird; and as the head, which head the whole neck to it, agreed with the drawing, I suppose the whole was pretty well performed: for which reason,
I have

HORNED INDIAN PHEASANT.

I have ventured to publish this draught, though the principal part only be drawn by me from nature, the rest being copied from that drawing. The tail appeared, in the original draught, a little brushy at the end, as if broken off by being kept in a cage or coop. It was, in length, of the proportion I have here given it, but, I imagine, this most rare and curious bird, in it's perfection, has the tail something, if not a great deal, longer; so that I have left it doubtful, by casting it behind a tree. I believe, this capital bird has not been described by any author. The learned and curious Dr. Mead received, with the above, other drawings, in their natural colours, of a great many rare Indian birds, which I am satisfied are all from nature: but, as I have professed to give draughts and descriptions of things only from nature, I could not indulge the inclination I had to make them public. The original drawing is underwritten, the *Napaul Pheasant*."

The account given of the Horned Indian Pheasant, by Buffon, is chiefly compiled from
the

HORNED INDIAN PHEASANT.

the above description—"Edwards," says he, "to whom we are indebted for our acquaintance with this uncommon bird, ranges it among the Turkeys, on account of the fleshy excrescences on the head, and yet he has given it the name of Horned Pheasant. I should suppose, that it is more like the Pheasant than the Turkey: for these protuberances are by no means peculiar to the Turkey; they belong also to the Cock, the Pintado, the Royal Bird, the Cassowary, and many others in both continents. Nor are they even withheld from the Pheasants: since we may regard the broad circle of red skin that surrounds the eyes, as nearly of the same nature; and, in the Pencilled Pheasant of China, this really forms the double comb on the bill, and the barbils under it. If we add, that the Napaul is an inhabitant of the congenial climate of Pheasants, since it was sent to Dr. Mead from Bengal; that, in it's bill, it's feet, it's spurs, it's wings, and it's general form, it was like the Pheasant; we shall be convinced that it is more natural to class it with the Pheasants, than with an American bird such as the Turkey.

"The

HORNED INDIAN PHEASANT.

“ The Napaul, or Horned Pheasant, is so called,” continues Buffon, “ because of two protuberances which grow from it's head like horns, are of a blue colour, a cylindrical shape, blunt at their ends, reclined backwards, and consist of a substance resembling callous flesh. It has not that round circle about it's eyes which occurs in the Pheasants, and is sometimes dotted with black ; the space which surrounds the eyes is shaded with black hair like feathers. Under this space, and from the bottom of the lower mandible, grows a kind of gorget consisting of loose skin, which falls down and floats freely on the throat and the upper part of the neck : this gorget is black in the middle, and is sprinkled with a few straggling hairs of the same colour. It is marked with wrinkles ; so that it appears to admit of extension in the living animal, and there is reason to suppose that it can be inflated or contracted at pleasure. The lateral parts are blue, with some spots of orange, and without any hair on the outer surface ; but the inside, which applies to the neck, is shaded with little black feathers, as well as that part of the neck which

HORNED INDIAN PHEASANT.

which it covers. The crown of the head is red, the fore-part of the body reddish, and the hind part of a dusky colour. Over the whole bird, including even the tail and the wings, we perceive white spots surrounded with black, and dispersed with considerable regularity. These spots are round on the fore-part; and oblong, or shaped like tears, on the hind-part, with the point turned towards the head. The wings scarcely reach beyond the origin of the tail; from which we may conclude that it is a heavy bird. The length of the tail could not be determined by Edwards; for, in the original drawing, it is represented as being partly worn off."

It seems sufficiently clear, from this account of Buffon, which is wholly built on that of Edwards, that this curious bird is in fact so rare, that it has never been seen by any European naturalist.

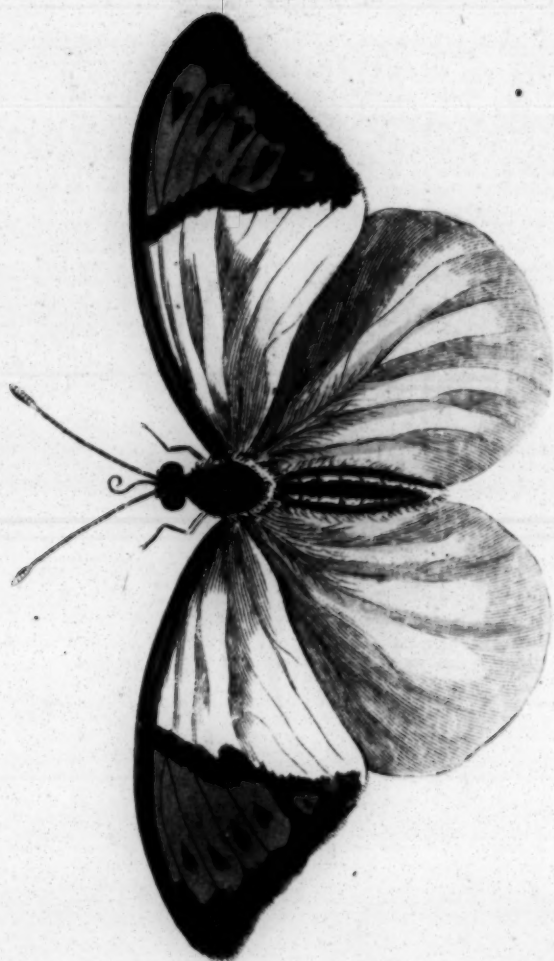
The specific characters, as given by Gmelin, of this bird, the *Penelope Satyra*, is as follows. "It has a pair of horns on it's head;

HORNED INDIAN PHEASANT.

head; and it's body is red, with spangling point."

It seems wonderful, that, in all our intercourse with the East Indies, nothing farther has transpired respecting this extraordinary bird.





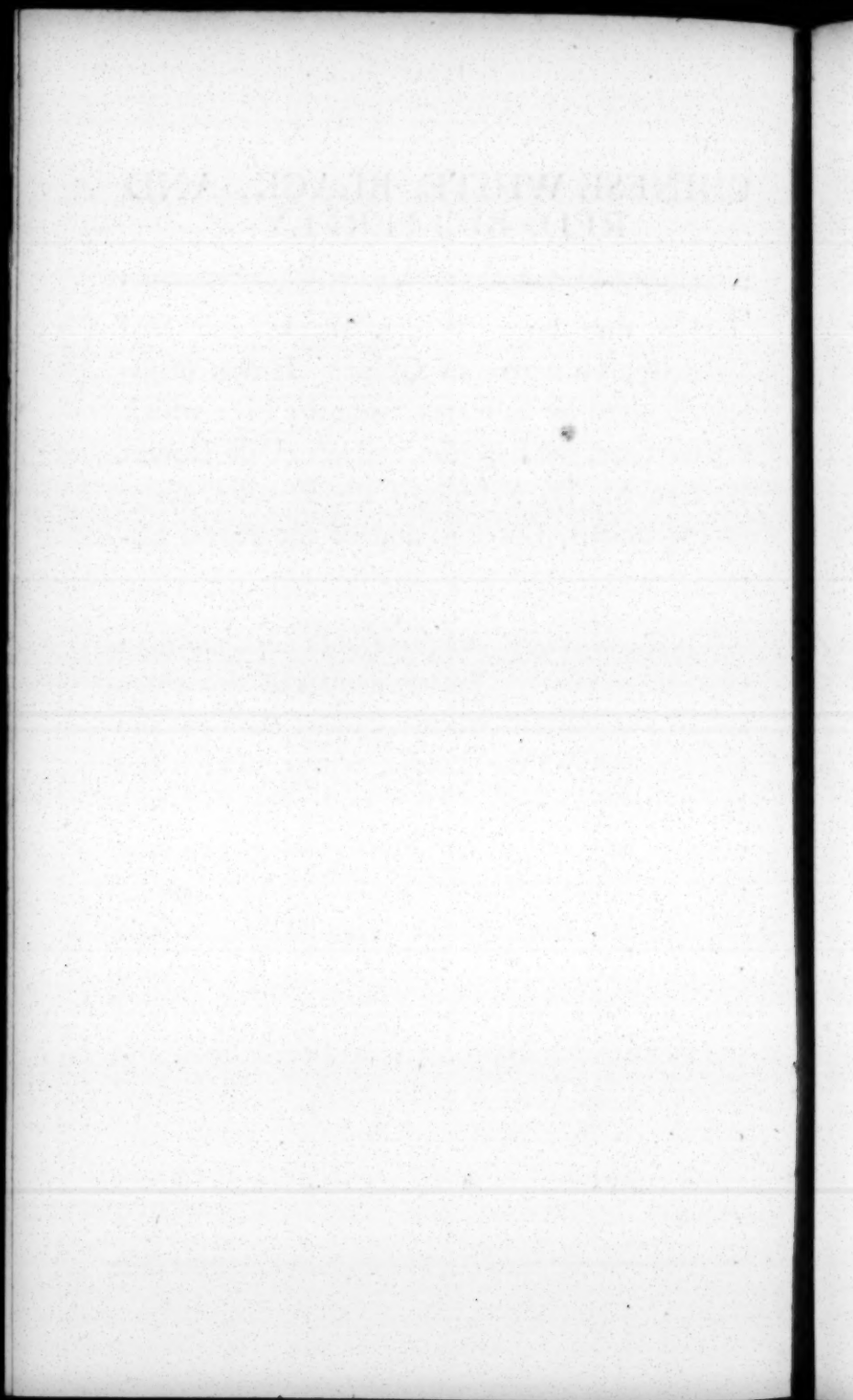
CHINESE WHITE, BLACK AND RED BUTTERFLY.

Collected Oct. 5, 1899 by Hermann Bauer, Esq. No. 1, No. 1.

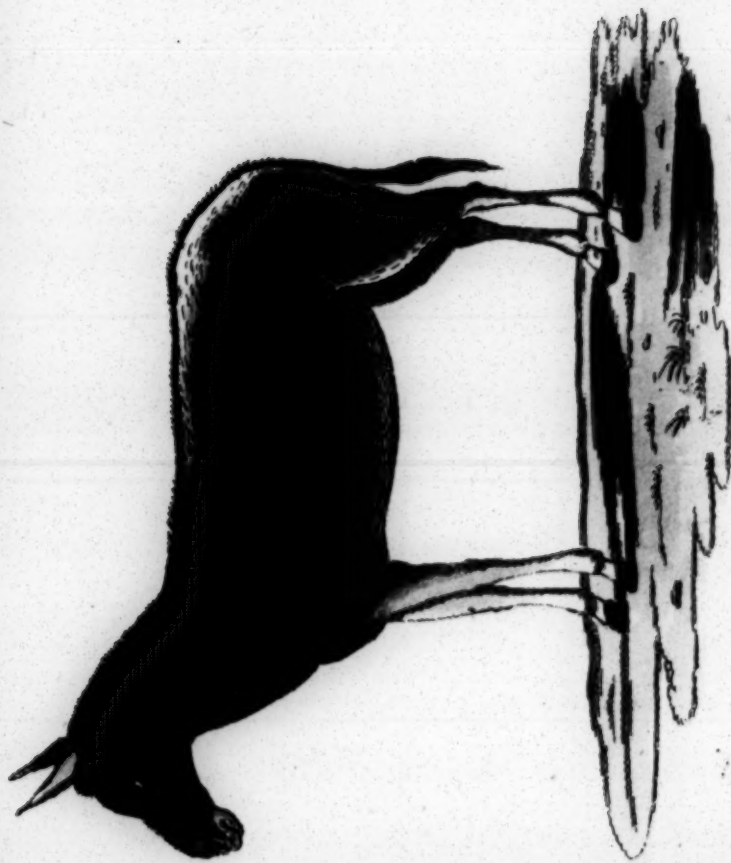
CHINESE WHITE, BLACK, AND RED, BUTTERFLY.

THIS fine large White, Black, and Red Butterfly, is a native of China. It was originally figured by Edwards, from the Fly; which at that time, was in the collection of Robert Nesbitt, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and of the Royal Society.

The head, body, antennæ, and legs, are of a blackish colour. The upper sides of the wings are of a yellowish white; except the tips, and outer ridges of the longer wings, which are black, having some oblong spots of red or deep orange, inclosed in the black, and some black spots and streaks inclosed again by the red spots. The under side of the larger wing is half white next the body; the remainder, toward the tip, of a brownish colour, a little mixed or clouded with dusky. The under side of the shorter wing is of a dirty white, or brownish colour, with a broken, confused, transverse, small mixture, of a darker brown or dusky colour.







WILD MULE.

WILD MULE.

THOUGH the Wild Mule was known by the ancients, very few of our modern naturalists appear to have been acquainted with this animal.

It is the Hemionos, or Half Ass, of Aristotle; and was celebrated by him for it's amazing swiftness, as well as it's fecundity, a breeding mule being thought a prodigy. In the time of Aristotle, it is said to have inhabited Syria: and Pliny, who speaks of this species from the report of Theophrastus, informs us that it was found in Cappadocia; but he adds, that they were a peculiar kind. Zimmerman, and Pallas describe it under the name of *Equus Hemionus*; called, by the Mongol Tartars, *Dshikketaei*. This word, in their language, signifies the Eared. The Chinese, according to Du Halde, call it *Yo to Tse*; or the Mule.

The size and appearance of this animal,
Pennant.

WILD MULE.

Pennant says, are much the same as in the Common Mule. It has a large head, with a flat forehead, growing narrow towards the nose; the eyes are not large, and the irides are of an obscure ash-colour. The number of teeth is thirty-eight, being two less than in the Common Horse. It's ears, which are much longer than those of the Horse, are quite erect, and lined with a thick, whitish, curling coat. The neck is slender, and compressed; the mane is upright, short, soft, and of a greyish colour; and, instead of a foretop, there is a short tuft of downy hair, about an inch and three quarters long. The body is rather long, and the back very little elevated: the breast is protuberant and sharp. The limbs are long and elegant; the thighs thin, as in the Common Mule. There is an oval callus within each of the fore legs, but none on the hinder. The hoofs are black, smooth, and of an oblong form. The tail, which is slender, and resembles that of a cow, is naked for half it's length; the rest is covered with long ash-coloured hairs.

In the winter coat of the Wild Mule, the
hair

WILD MULE.

hair is grey at the tips, and of a brownish ash-colour beneath: it is about two inches long, soft like that of the Camel, and undulated on the back. The summer coat, which is much shorter, has a most elegant smoothness, and is beautifully marked all over with small vortexes. The end of the nose is white; and, from thence to the foretop, is of a colour inclining to tawny. The buttocks, as well as the belly, and the insides of the limbs, are also white. A blackish testaceous line extends, from the mane, along the top of the back, quite to the tail; this line, which is broadest on the loins, grows narrower towards the tail. The colour of the upper part of the body is a light yellowish grey, growing paler towards the sides.

The height of this animal is three feet nine inches; its length, from the tip of the nose, to the base of the tail, six feet seven inches; and the tail is two feet long, including the hairs, which extend eight inches beyond the trunk.

These animals inhabit the deserts between the Rivers Onun and Argun, in the most southern

WILD MULE.

southern parts of Siberia; and extend over the vast plains and desarts of western Tartary, as well as the celebrated sandy desart of Gobi, which reaches even to India. In Siberia they are only seen in small numbers, as if detached from the numerous herds to the south of the Russian dominions; and, in Tartary, they particularly abound about Tarisnoor, which is a salt lake occasionally dried up. They shun wooded tracts, and lofty snowy mountains.

Their manners are somewhat peculiar. They live in separate herds, or families, of about twenty; each consisting of a chief, with a number of mares and colts. In general, however, the male has but five, and sometimes fewer, females; so that the number of the whole is by no means to be regularly ascertained. They copulate towards the middle or end of August; and, for the most part, bring forth only a single foal, which attains to it's full growth in three years. The young are then driven away from their paternal herds; and keep at a distance, till they can find mates of their own age in similar situations.

Wild

WILD MULE.

Wild Mules always carry their heads horizontally; but, when they take to flight, they hold them upright, and erect their tails. Their neighing is deeper and louder than that of the Horse.

They fight, like the Horses, by biting and kicking: and are so fierce, and untameable, that even those which have been taken young, Pennant asserts, cannot be broken by all the arts which the wandering Tartars use for that purpose. Were it possible, however, to bring them into proper places, and provide all the conveniences known in Europe, the task, he admits, might probably be effected: but he suspects that the subdued animal would not retain the swiftness for which it is so remarkable in its natural state.

Such, indeed, is the celerity of the Wild Mule, that it is said to exceed that of the Antelope. It is even proverbial; and the inhabitants of Thibet, from the fame of its rapid speed, mount on it their idol Chammo, or the God of Fire. The Mongolians despair of ever taking these Mules by the chace; but lurk
behind

WILD MULE.

behind some tomb, or conceal themselves in a ditch, that they may shoot them when they approach to drink, or to eat the salt of the desert.

From the habitual timidity and shyness of the Wild Mule, and it's guarded circumspection, as well as it's exquisite senses of hearing and smelling, it is not easily taken by surprise. The male, who is chief of the herd, keeps constantly on the watch; and when he perceives a hunter has got near them, by creeping along the ground, he fetches a large circuit, and traverses round and round, to ascertain the degree of danger. As soon as he is satisfied, he rejoins the herd, and they fly off with a precipitation which sets all pursuit at defiance. Sometimes, however, this curiosity costs him his life; when he approaches sufficiently near for the bullet of the hunter to reach him. It has been observed that, in wet or stormy weather, these animals seem very dull, and less sensible of the approach of mankind. The dullness, however, is probably no more than that which other animals feel in bad weather; and men, as well as beasts, are at such times often successfully

WILD MULE.

successfully attacked when unaware, instances of which perpetually occur in the military annals of most nations.

The Mongolian and Tungusian Tartars kill the Wild Mule for the sake of it's flesh; which they prefer to that of the Horse, and even of the Wild Boar. It is, they assert, exceedingly nourishing and wholesome. They use the skin chiefly for making boots.

The Common Mule of modern times is a very different animal from this; being, in fact, nothing more than the mixed progeny of the Horse and Ass. These are a hardy race, and have more the form and disposition of the Ass than of the Horse. The finest are bred in Spain; but there are very large ones in Savoy. The mixed offspring of all animals, which scarcely ever breed, are commonly denominated Mules; but the Wild Mules propagate their species with the same regularity as other animals.

The first of these is the fact that the
mountains are not only high but also
very rugged and difficult to climb.

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The eleventh is the fact that the
mountains are not only high but also
very rugged and difficult to climb.





BEARDED VULTURE.

Published, Oct. 12 1799 by Harrison, Pusey & Co. No. 8. Fleet Street.

BEARDED VULTURE.

THIS fine Vulture is said to be the *Vultur Barbarus*, or *Barbary Vulture*, of Linnæus; and the *Vultur Barbatus*, or *Bearded Vulture*, of Brisson and Edwards. We apprehend, however, that the Linnæan name is by mistake printed *Barbarus*, instead of *Barbatus*; and, indeed, in a note to the translation of Buffon's *Alpine Vulture*, where it is mentioned that he seems to range this bird with that species, it is called the *Vulturine Eagle of Albin*, the *Vultur Barbatus* of Linnæus, the *Alpine Vulture* of Brisson, and the *Percnopterus Gypaëtus* of Ray.

The *Alpine Eagle*, however, and not the *Bearded Eagle*, we are of opinion, is the true *Percnopterus Gypaëtus*; being the name given to that bird by Aristotle, which Theodore Gaza properly translates *Subaquila*. Others, however, and particularly Aldrovandus, have conjectured, that instead of *τραεῖος*, we ought to read *γυτραεῖος*, or *Vulturina Aquila*. The fact is, that both these appellations suit the *Alpine Vulture*; but we do not conceive that

BEARDED VULTURE.

that either of them are entirely applicable to our Bearded Vulture.

Buffon, in fact, has described his Vultures too generally, for us to declare positively that he has at all noticed this bird; though, certainly, one of the handsomest of the Vulture tribe.

We have, however, a very full description of the Bearded Vulture by our countryman Edwards; whose figure we have copied, and whose very minute account we shall likewise with pleasure adopt.

“ This bird,” says he, “ is of the bigness of an Eagle: broad ways it measures seven feet and a half, the wings being extended; from bill point, to tail end, it measures three feet four inches; from bill point to the end of the claws, but two feet eight inches. The wing, when closed, measures two feet four inches; the prime quills are more than twenty-three inches long. The bill is of a purple flesh-colour, darker towards the point than at the base. From it's point to the angle of the mouth,

BEARDED VULTURE.

mouth, it measures four inches. It extends itself in length a little before it bends into a hook; which is one of the principal distinctions between the Eagle and the Vulture kind: the Eagle's bill always begins to be arched at it's base, and continues so to it's point. From the root of the lower mandible of the bill, it has a remarkable tuft of black feathers, for which reason I have called it Bearded. The mouth is blue within-side. The eyes are placed just above the slits of the mouth. The circle round the eye is of a bright yellow; and, without that, is another circle, being a fine deep-red skin that is firmly fixed on the ball of the eye. The sides and fore part of the head are black; which blackness encompasses the eyes, and shews them to advantage. The nostrils are covered with stiff black feathers. From behind each eye extends a black line, which bends upwards, and meets in the hinder part of the head. It has also a dash of black, from each corner of the mouth, which tends a little downward in the form of whiskers: the rest of the head, and the whole neck, are covered with white feathers, short on the head, but long, loose, and pointed, on the neck,

BEARDED VULTURE.

neck, like those on a Cock's neck. The upper side, back, wings, and tail, are of a dark colour, between brown and black. The lesser covert feathers of the wings have dashes of bright reddish-brown down their shafts, very narrow. The edges of the feathers on the whole upper side, are something lighter than the other parts of the feathers. The greater feathers of the wings and tail have their shafts white. The middle feathers of the tail are something longer than the side feathers. The insides of the wings are coloured as they are without; except that the dashes down the shafts of the covert feathers are larger and whiter. It has a space under each wing, covered only with white down, of the bigness of a man's whole hand. The bottoms or roots of the feathers, all over the bird, are white. It has also, a very thick, soft, white down, all over the body, under it's feathers. The under side, breast, belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail, are white, a little tinged with a reddish brown. The legs are covered with short, white, downy feathers; which are, when it perches, covered by the longer feathers of the thighs. The feet are of a lead-colour, the claws dusky: the
middle

BEARDED VULTURE.

middle and outer toes, on each foot, are joined by a strong skin.

“ It was brought from Santa Cruz, on the coast of Barbary, by Capt. John Dobson. I had not the good luck to see it living ; but my friend, the captain, sent it to me, from a merchant's, to whom he had presented it, as soon as it was dead, it yet retaining the bright colour of the eyes and feet, in which state I laid it before the Royal Society, February 18, 1747.”

To Edwards, at this time, it was certainly a non-descript: for he adds—“ I can meet with no description of this bird; but find a print by N. Robet, cabinet-painter to Lewis XIV. in a set of Prints of Birds, published by him at Paris. The plates are about seven inches wide, and nine high; the set contains thirty-one. The bird in the second plate, called Vulture, is not the Common Vulture, but something resembling the above described.”





SEA BAT.

Published, Oct. 12, 1899 by Harrison, Plummer & Co. No. 38, Nassau Street.

SEA-BAT.

THIS Sea Bat, which was originally figured by Edwards of the natural size, is the *Guacucua*, of Piso and Willughby. It is an inhabitant of the coast of Brasil, as well as of Jamaica and the other West-India islands. It is figured by Browne, who also calls it the Sea-Bat, in his *Natural History of Jamaica*; and Piso, in his account of Brasil, Edwards remarks, has a bad figure which falsely gives it a horizontal tale.

This Sea-Bat, as preserved in spirits, Edwards says, appeared to him all over of a dark brown or dusky colour. As it seemed to him cartilaginous, he took it to be of the ray kind. Our figure shews the tail in it's true direction; the small fins on the upper and under sides of the tail; the mouth; and the snout, or horn, over the mouth. The under side, or belly, has a pair of fins nearly in the situation of the fore legs of quadrupeds; and the two great or principal hind fins have somewhat the appearance

SEA-BAT.

appearance of a quadruped's hinder feet. The skin on the back, and all round the sides, is rough like shagreen, with some larger pointed risings intermixed. The belly has a smoother and softer skin than that of the upper side

The Sea-Bat here represented was lent to Edwards by the celebrated Mr. Joseph Ames.





HIPPOPOTAMUS.

Published by the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

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HIPPOPOTAMUS.

THIS animal, the Behemoth of the Sacre Writings, is the *ἵππος ποταμίου* of Aristotle, and the Hippopotamus of Pliny: these, therefore, may be considered as it's names in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. In that of the Egyptians, according to Zerenghi, it is called Foras l'Bar, which signifies the River Horse. The Hottentots call it Tgao. Prosper Alpinus names it the Cheropotamus, as well as Hippopotamus; and, by different travellers and naturalists, it is also called the Sea Horse, the Water Elephant, the River Pard, and the Sea Ox. It is the Hippopotamus Amphibius, *Pedibus Quadrilobis*, of Linnæus; and the Hippopotame of Buffon and Pennant. In Kolben's Cape of Good Hope, it is called Seekuh, or the Sea Ox; and, in Barbot's Guinea, Kerkamanon, or the Water Elephant.

The Hippopotamus has four cutting teeth in each jaw: those above are placed in pairs, at some distance from each other; those below are prominent, the two middlemost being considerably

HIPPOPOTAMUS.

siderably largest of the four. In each side of both jaws, there is a single tusk: the two tusks in the lower jaw, which are very crooked, and obliquely cut off at the ends, are sometimes twenty-seven inches long, and weigh six pounds nine ounces each. There are six grinders above, and eight below. The head is enormously large, and the mouth prodigiously wide. The ears, which are small and pointed, are very thickly lined with short fine hairs. The eyes and nostrils are also small, in proportion to the bulk of the animal. A few strong whitish hairs are scattered in fasciculi, or small tufts, on the lips. The hair on the body is very thin, of a whitish colour, and scarcely discernible at first sight; so that, by several writers, it is said to be entirely without hair, which unquestionably is its general appearance. There is no mane on the neck, as some writers have fabled, only the hairs on that part are somewhat thicker. The skin is of a dusky colour, sometimes said to be dark tawny, and sometimes blackish: it is even thicker than the hide of the Rhinoceros. The tail is naked, depressed, and about a foot long. The legs are short, and thick. The feet are
each

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each armed with four little hoofs round the edges; but, notwithstanding it is an amphibious animal, they are unconnected by membranes.

In bulk, the Hippopotamus is second only to the Elephant. The male is sometimes seventeen feet in length, fifteen in circumference, and seven in height. It's legs are nearly three feet; and the head three and a half long, and nearly nine in girth. Twelve oxen have been found necessary to draw a single animal ashore, after it was shot; and, according to Hasselquist, the hide is a load for a Camel.

These animals inhabit the rivers of Africa, from the Niger to Berg River, many miles north of the Cape of Good Hope. They formerly abounded in the rivers near the Cape, but are now extirpated. To preserve the few which are left in Berg River, the governor, Pennant asserts, has absolutely prohibited shooting them without special permission. This naturalist also says, that the Hippopotamus is not found in any of the African rivers which run into the Mediterranean, except the Nile;

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Nile; and even there, only in Upper Egypt, and in the fens and lakes of Ethiopia, which that river passes through. Dr. Shaw remarks, that the present race of Egyptians are not even acquainted with these animals, none ever appearing below the cataracts of the Nile. It was not so formerly; for Radzivil relates, that he saw, and shot at, four of these animals, near Damietta.

Buffon says, in his supplement, "the Chevalier Bruce assured me, that he saw, in his travels through Africa, a number of Hippopotami in Lake Izana, which is situated in Upper Abyssinia, near the true sources of the Nile; and that, in this lake, which is at least six leagues long, by ten or twelve broad, the Hippopotami are more numerous than in any other part of the world. He adds, that he saw some of them which were twenty feet long, with very short legs."

These animals are of a mild and gentle nature, unless when provoked; and inhabit, equally, the land and the water. During the night, they quit the rivers, in order to graze,
and

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and go in troops, to the distance of five or six miles, in search of food, or to some other river, doing great damage to sugar canes, and plantations of rice, millet, &c. They also feed on roots of trees, which they loosen with their great teeth. It is asserted however, that they will not eat fish. They swim very swiftly; but are clumsy on land, and walk slowly. When pursued, they take to the water, plunge in, and precipitate to the bottom, where they are seen walking quite at their ease. They cannot, however, remain long under water, but often rise to the surface; and, in the day-time, are so extremely timid, that the spot where they rise to take in fresh air is scarcely perceptible: they do not, in general, on such occasions, even venture to put the nose out of water. In the unfrequented rivers, however, they are said to be less cautious, and to raise the entire head above the surface. This opportunity is watched for by the hunters, and they are thus frequently shot.

They make deep holes in the bottom of shallow rivers, the better to conceal their great bulk. When about to leave the water, they
commonly

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commonly put out half the body first, smelling and looking around ; but, sometimes, they suddenly rush out, with great impetuosity, trampling down every thing in their progress.

The voice of the Hippopotamus, which has been likened to the neighing of a horse, is said to be, in fact, between the roaring of a Bull, and the braying of an Elephant. The animal, when wounded, will rise and attack boats or canoes with great fury; and, by biting large pieces out of the sides, has been frequently known to sink them. It is as bold in the water as timid on land; and, it is said, will at once bite a man in two. It is now very well known, that these animals occasionally enter the sea; not for the sake of feeding, but to sport in a larger expanse. They will not even drink salt water, but come on shore to seek wells or fresh springs. They sleep on the reedy islands in the middle of the stream, where they also bring forth their young.

Belon asserts, that he has seen one of these animals so tame, as to be let loose out of a stable, and fed by it's keeper, without attempting the smallest injury to any person whatever.

They

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They are generally taken in pitfalls; and the natives eat the flesh, which is esteemed wholesome. The fat makes the choicest lard; and is much valued as a specific for pulmonary complaints. The teeth are highly prized by dentists, for making artificial teeth; being harder as well as whiter than ivory, and far less liable to become yellow. The skin, when dried, is of an impenetrable hardness, and used by the natives to make bucklers.

To a herd of females there is but a single male; and they bring forth only one at a time, which they suckle in the water. Their pretended enmity with the Crocodile, is erroneous.

Scaurus, during his ædileship, exhibited to the Romans five Crocodiles, and one Hippopotamus, in a temporary lake; and Augustus produced one at his triumph over Cleopatra. It has been asserted, that the Hippopotamus is found in the Indus; but this wants confirmation, and is even denied by modern travellers. It is, unquestionably, the Behemoth of Job; "who," Pennant observes, "has most admirably described it's manners, food, and haunts.

" I. Be-

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- “ I. Behold now Behemoth, which I made
near thee; he eateth grass like an ox.
- “ II. Lo! now, his strength is in his loins,
and his force is in the navel of his belly.
- “ III. His bones are as strong pieces of brass,
his bones are like bars of iron.
- “ IV. He lieth under the shady trees, in the
covert of the reed and fens.
- “ V. Behold! he drinketh up a river, and
hasteth not: he trusteth that he can draw
up Jordan into his mouth.”

The first of these selected verses from the fortieth chapter of Job, it is remarked by the learned Bochart, implies the locality of it's situation; being an inhabitant of the Nile, in the neighbourhood of Uz, the land of Job. The second describes it's great strength. The third, the peculiar hardness of it's bones. The fourth, it's residence, amidst the vast reeds of the rivers of Egypt, and other African rivers, overshadowed with thick forests. The fifth, the characteristic wideness of it's mouth, which is hyperbolically represented as large enough to exhaust such a stream as Jordan.





BLUE GROS-BEAK.

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BLUE GROSBEAK.

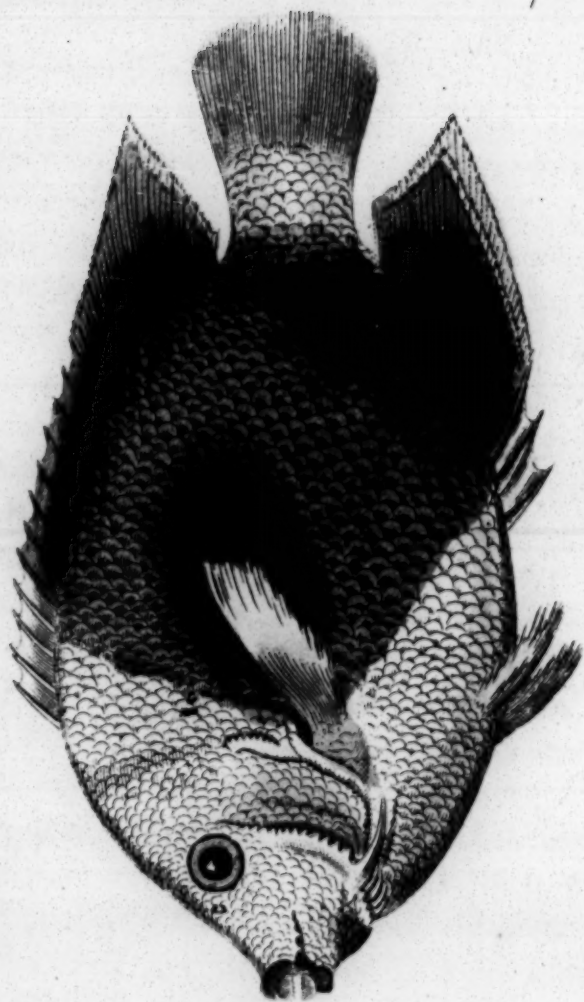
THIS curious and beautiful bird was drawn from nature by Edwards; who says, that it agrees with the size of the Common Grosbeak, or Hawfinch, the *Coccothraustes Vulgaris* of naturalists, being a distinct species of that genus. Mr. Paul Martyn, a gentleman who had been in the Portuguese settlements abroad, and had a fine collection of curious birds, permitted Edwards to make drawings of them all, and wrote notes under each, for his better information of their natures. This bird, Edwards informs us, was thus underwritten—"The Portuguese call it Azulam. This bird is only to be got on the coast of Angola, in Africa, a settlement belonging to the Portuguese. It is chiefly esteemed for it's docility and colour."

Edwards adds, that he may venture to pronounce it a non-descript; having been at some pains to examine our natural historians, and being unable to find any thing like it. "The bill," he says, "is very strong, thick at it's base; and sharp-pointed, though ending in an angle

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angle not very acute: it is of a lead colour, with the lower mandible lighter than the upper. The eyes are of a dark hazel colour; the pupils black. The bill is encompassed, above and beneath, with black feathers; narrow on the forehead, on the sides reaching back to the eyes, and beneath the bill reaching about an inch down the throat. The head, neck, back, rump, lesser covert-feathers of the wings, and all the under side of the bird, are of a very fine deep blue colour. On the top of the head, the feathers are longer than ordinary, and form a little crest on the hinder part of the head. The greater feathers, or quills in the wings, and the row of covert-feathers next above them, are black: yet those quills that fall next the back of the bird, and the first row of coverts above them, have blue edges. The tail is wholly black on the upper side, and of a fainter, or dusky black beneath, as are the greater feathers of the wings. Its legs and feet are rather little, and weak, than strong, in proportion to the bigness of the bird. The legs, feet, and claws, are all of a black or dark lead-colour." The Blue Grosbeak of Buffon is a very different bird.





PTERODACTYLUS ACARAUNA.

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PYED ACARAUNA.

THE Pyed Acarauna, we are told by Edwards, who first figured this fish, is an inhabitant of the coasts of Brasil, and the islands called the West Indies. It is, he observes, of that genus which is denominated Acarauna, by Piso and Willughby, though of a different species from any fish either of them have described.

This fish, which was about five inches long, is thus described by Edwards.

“ It is pretty much compressed side-ways, especially towards the tail, the head being a little thicker. The mouth is small; the teeth are long, and very slender; the nostrils are placed near the eyes; and the gills on each side have a sharp spur with a pectinated border. It has two fins on the sides behind the gills, and a pair of smaller ones on the belly. From head to tail, it has a fin on the middle of the back, ending in an angle: it has, also, a single

gle fin from the middle of the belly to the tail, ending likewise in an angle. These fins are of a different structure, and stronger, towards the head, than they are more backward, as is expressed in the figure. It has a moderate tail. The head and fore-part of the fish, with the two pair of small fins forward, and the tail, are white. The lower fin is also bordered with white: the upper fin is white at it's beginning, and edged with white from it's angle to the tail. The hinder part of the body, and greater fins, are of a dark, dusky, purple colour. The scales are very strong and firm. This fish has no appearance of a lateral line."



